Newport Daily News.

ESTABLISHED 1846. NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1900. PRICE TWO CENTS.

An Oil Heater

Helps the slow going furnace mornings like this.

They heat quickly and powerfully, are absolutely odorless, are as easy to run as an ordinary lamp.

A large size heats thoroughly a room 16 feet square.

Price $10.

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A. C. Titus Company.

REMEMBER

After October 15

The law is off on CROUSE, PARTRIDGE, WOODCOCK and QUAIL. You will find them fresh shot at our store.

J. A. & H. H. BARKER, 346 & 348 Thames St.

EMPRESS FREDERICK VERY ILL.

Duke and Duchess of Connaught Start Unexpectedly for Prussia.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The Duke and Duchess of Connaught started unexpectedly for Kronberg, Prussia, this morning, and the secrecy of their movements leads to the belief that the condition of Dowager Empress Frederick of Germany is more serious than has been admitted.

A despatch from Kronberg, received by the Associated Press last night, said the court marshal of Dowager Empress Frederick announced that Her Majesty's illness had reached the acute stage during the last few days, but that, in the opinion of her medical attendants, her condition might shortly be ameliorated.

A Berlin despatch, also received last night, said that considerable alarm is felt at the British embassy there over the condition of the dowager empress, and that a fortnight ago it was not expected that she would survive the winter. It was added that Professor Renvers, who had been summoned suddenly to Kronberg, is a specialist in kidney diseases, for that it is understood the patient's heart is also affected.

GALES PREDICTED FOR SUNDAY.

Along the Steamship Routes from the Coast to the Newfoundland Banks.

BOSTON, Oct. 13.—The weather bureau at 11 o'clock this forenoon issued the following bulletin: "The storm off Hatteras will move north and northeast, and cause shifting gales, beginning in the northeast, along the trans-Atlantic steamship routes from the American coast to the banks of Newfoundland, Sunday."

GOING TO GALVESTON.

Workingmen Leaving Their Job in New York in Large Numbers.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Many workingmen are leaving this city for Galveston. They hope to make a large amount of money in a short time, and Galveston business reports here say there is no chance of their being disappointed. Robert Mallory of the Mallory line said that on each one of his vessels leaving this city 15 to 20 artisans sail for the southern port. Railroad and other contractors are having a hard time, for workingmen are leaving their jobs to go to Galveston.

Ice Already Forming in Alaskan Rivers.

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 13.—Steamship City of Seattle has arrived from Skaguay, with 200 passengers and $750,000 in treasure. The Seattle left Skaguay October 8, and at that time ice was already forming in many of the streams flowing into the Yukon. It is expected that navigation will close October 20 or thereabouts.

Brotherhood of St. Andrew to Convene in Detroit in 1901.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 13.—The Brotherhood of St. Andrew in the United States will hold its next annual convention in Detroit in July, 1901, unless the executive council shall decide otherwise.

LATEST NAVAL NEWS.

Orders to Officers Issued and Movements of Vessels Reported.

[Special Despatch to the News.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13. The following orders were issued by the Navy Department today:

Lieutenant William C. Cole, ordered to duty in command of the Tecumseh at Washington.

Lieutenant E. H. Delany, detached from the Ranger and ordered to the Philadelphia.

Lieutenant J. K. Robison, detached from the Philadelphia and ordered to the Ranger.

Assistant Paymaster P. H. Delano, detached from the Yosemite and ordered to duty at Guam.

The following movements of vessels were reported to the Navy Department today:

Gunnery practice boat Fortune, sailed from New York for Newport.

Despatch boat Dolphin, arrived at Tompkinsville.

Supply ship Culgoa, sailed from Sidney for Brisbane.

Cruiser Albany, sailed from Perim for Aden.

Supply ship Scindia, sailed from Colombo for Singapore.

The Adams, Ranger and Unalilla, sailed from Santa Barbara for San Francisco.

The Holland was commissioned October 12.

Battleship Wisconsin will be put in commission December 15.

HASTINGS.

SHOWING SOME FATIGUE.

Stevenson on the Whole Standing the Campaign Strain Well.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 13.—Adlai E. Stevenson, Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency, reached this city shortly after 9 o'clock this morning, and left 15 minutes later for Wilmington, Del., where he is booked to speak this afternoon. The trip from Hagerstown was made in a special train, which left there at 6:20 o'clock. It came through without a stop, owing to the imperative nature of Mr. Stevenson's engagement in Delaware, and there were no speeches or demonstrations en route.

Mr. Stevenson shows some signs of fatigue, but on the whole is bearing the strain of active campaigning remarkably well. He expressed absolute confidence in Democratic success in Maryland, and declined to say anything concerning former President Cleveland's latest declaration on the currency question.

Drowned by the Upsetting of a Canoe.

BEVERLY, Mass., Oct. 13.—Daniel Clayton of this city was drowned in Wenham lake early this morning, by the upsetting of a canoe. His companion, Fred Upton, also of Beverly, was rescued in an exhausted condition by Harry Monies of Wenham. Clayton's body was recovered. He was 16 years of age. The boys were on a gunning expedition at the time of the accident.

OUR Furniture Department

Includes almost everything in Furniture. We are showing a good selection of

DINING TABLES, $4.50, $7.50, $16.50, $20, $30.
SIDEBOARDS, $15 to $175.
BOOKCASES, $2.50 to $18.50.
STANDS, 75c. to $10.
WRITING DESKS, $3.50 to $40.

Kazanjian & Co.,

140, 142 & 141 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

CARPETS. FURNITURE CHINA.

Second Edition.

LIST NOT COMPLETE.

Names of Chief Chinese Culprits Not Included.

Diplomatists at Pekin Deem the Punishment Inadequate.

BERLIN, Oct. 13.—A despatch received here from Tien Tsin, dated October 12, says: "At a conference of the diplomatists at Pekin, October 8, the German note of October 1 was discussed. In regard to the first point, whether the list of ringleaders contained in the Chinese emperor's edict was complete, the conference declared that the names of the chief culprits, Tung Fuh Sian and Yu Hsin, were omitted. On point two it was decided that the punishment was inadequate. On point three it was concluded that the penalties must be carried into effect by delegates of the legations."

TO ESCORT THE EMPRESS.

Chief of the Black Flags Leaves Canton with a Large Force.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—A trustworthy cable despatch from Shanghai says that General Liu, chief of the Black Flags, has left Canton at the head of a considerable force, and will traverse the province of Hu Nan, try to cross the Yang Tse at Ouu, and then, traversing the province of Ho Nan, join the empress at Sian Fu, capital of the province of Shen Si, for the purpose of acting as her bodyguard. The despatch adds that it is believed the dowager empress will arrive at Sian Fu about October 20.

RUSSIA'S ARBITRATION PLAN.

Assent of America and France Give Assurance of Its Adoption.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The Russian suggestion that the international court of arbitration of The Hague be given jurisdiction over divergencies of views arising on the question of Chinese indemnities was submitted to Secretary Hay by M. de Wollant, Russian charge d'affaires in Washington, in a note October 3. It has received the adherence of the American, the French and the Russian governments, thus giving the suggestion the approval of three of the foremost powers and strong assurance of its general adoption.

Although M. de Wollant's note has not been made public, it can be stated that it was the result of extended exchanges between the French and Russian governments relative to the six proposals in the French circular. It expressed approval of the various proposals, and then added the new suggestion relative to giving The Hague tribunal jurisdiction of indemnity, in case there should be divergence of views. Not being a formal proposition, but merely an incident to the approval of the French note, it has not called for a formal reply of acceptance, but the Russian authorities have been furnished with a copy of the American reply to the French note, wherein our approval is given to the Russian suggestion, so that it is none the less effective in giving American adherence to the plan. It is understood also that Austria and Italy, and probably Japan, look with favor upon The Hague suggestion.

The movement promises to give the first practical realization to the czar's movement in bringing about the international congress of The Hague. The court of arbitration has received the approval of the various governments represented at The Hague, and its formal organization is in progress. The importance the United States attaches to it is indicated by the choice of ex-President Harrison and ex-Senator George Gray of Delaware as the American members of the tribunal.

DESOLATION AND RUIN.

Scenes of Horror Along the Path of the Allies' March.

[Correspondence of the Associated Press.]

TUNG CHOW, August 7.—It is 80 miles by river from Tien Tsin to this place, and now, two weeks after the march of the allied forces through here, the signs of war and devastation are more apparent than they were at first, posts having been stationed at intervals of a few miles, while the troops have completed the work of desolation and ruin.

The villages that were only partially burned are now utterly destroyed, as they were found to be hiding places for snipers, who attacked single travelers and occasional small parties. The American and English troops are badly supplied with chickens and eggs by the Chinese, who sell the chickens at $1 a dozen and eggs for $1 a hundred. The Chinese avoid Russian camps, as the Russians are even now killing them in the most brutal and cold-blooded manner, irrespective of age or sex. There is hardly a man in the Chinese relief expedition who has not a story to tell of Russian barbarism of which he has been an eye witness. Some of the stories are so excruciatingly revolting that it is difficult to believe them.

It is impossible to go far on the river on account of the floating bodies that pass the boats, not the bodies of Boxers killed in action, but those of coolies, killed for no other purpose than to satiate the bloodthirstiness and cruelty of some soldier. At this place, which is the river port for Pekin, two coolies who had been towing a Russian boat laid down to rest at the completion of their task. They were seized by four Russian soldiers and thrown into the water, and while swimming were used as targets and shot to death.

The Japanese feed and treat their coolies well, but do not pay them. The Americans and English pay their laborers 30 cents (Mexican) a day, and furnish rations of rice, vegetables being obtained free all along the river banks. No complaints have been heard of the treatment by the Germans of their coolies, but the French beat theirs unmercifully and kick them on the slightest provocation. There are few Chinese in this part of China who will not agree with the late General Sherman's famous remark that "war is hell." China is today paying dearly for her sins and her folly.

The dogs and hogs along the river bank are living off human flesh. Along the roads and rivers horrible sights are witnessed, and the stench of putrid flesh is fearful. None are buried, and there are no vultures such as are found in most Oriental countries, the dogs and hogs being the only scavengers.

LOOT FROM CHINA.

Some Rich Prizes But Most of It of Little Real Value.

[Correspondence of the Associated Press.]

TIEN TSIN, Sept. 7.—Lured by the prospect of rich bargains and loot, large numbers of buyers are reaching Pekin and Tien Tsin from Shanghai and other cities in the south. Most of them are acting under cable instructions from dealers in America and Europe, the most exaggerated reports having been spread of the value of the plunder taken in the sacking of these two cities in northern China.

It is, of course, impossible to even approximate the total value of the loot secured by the thieves. For the greater part of it there is no standard of value, its chief worth lying in the fact that it is loot, and as a souvenir of the Chinese troubles it is given a fictitious price. It is safe to predict, however, that Europe and America will be flooded with curios and relics which have seen neither Pekin nor Tien Tsin, because so far the speculators have met with keen disappointment. There is today any quantity of stuff for sale, but practically all of it could be bought in any curio or Oriental shop at home.

In every by street and in the environs of the camps soldiers of all the powers gather in little groups bartering the spoils of war, being done very quietly and apparently winked at by those in authority. These little extemporized bazaars are extremely picturesque. Japanese, Americans, Frenchmen, Russians, soldiers of every flag, gather in eager groups, while civilian traders and curio seekers haggle with them over prices in true Oriental fashion. By far the greater portion of the stuff is practically worthless, except, as has been said, for its value as relics.

There are and have been a few real bargains, however, and these have been in furs. To the American eye they have proven the most attractive, and some exceedingly handsome fur robes have been secured at low prices. Persian lamb and mink, as the dressed hide of the unborn lamb is locally termed, are probably the most valuable of the fur of this region, while some sable and a little ermine has found its way into the hands of those earliest on the scene. As a rule the robes sold openly are lamb's wool, very beautifully dressed calf skins, rabbit and Mongolian goat hides. A piece in really first-class condition is rare, most of the robes having been worn or having suffered in the sieges by exposure to water or fire.

There is a curious absence of bronzes or porcelain. One has a hard hunt to find a bit of either, and then it is usually of an inferior grade. The explanation is found in the fact that the common soldier is not usually a connoisseur in art, and many dingy vases of real value and bits of priceless bronze lie untouched and shattered under the shell-torn walls of the native city here and of Pekin. It was the gaudy that caught the eye of the plunderer, particularly the Sikhs and Cossacks, and tin ornaments of quartz and colored rocks, set in gilded silver or white metal, pins and rings, adorned with cheap enamel and lacquer, are offered for sale in large quantities.

By far the richest loot procured was silver bullion in sycee, as the helmet-shaped ingots are termed. These are worth about 70 taels each in bullion, or from $40 to $50 in gold. Each bears the imperial stamp on the under face, and are the standard of value for the Chinese currency, selling in the loot market at quite a discount. One buyer from Shanghai told the Associated Press correspondent that he had secured about $80,000 at a price of $60,000. A very heavy expense, however, is involved in transporting the sycee, and considerable risk is taken in getting it to market.

Grafton Livery Stable Burned.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 13.—Frank E. Vinton's livery stable in Grafton was destroyed by fire early this morning. When the fire companies arrived it was too late to save the building, but adjoining property was protected. All the live stock was saved, and most of the carriages. The loss is estimated at $8,000; insurance, $5,000.

Bishop Hartzell Better.

MONMOUTH, Ill., Oct. 13.—The condition of Bishop J. C. Hartzell, Methodist Episcopal bishop to South Africa, who has been seriously ill at the home of his nephew in this city for several days, was last night reported to be improving.

WITH CONCESSIONS.

Many Delegates Favor Acceptance of the Increase.

Belief That an Agreement May be Reached by Night.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 13.—The joint convention of the anthracite miners, which began yesterday, again went into executive session shortly after 9 o'clock this morning. It is believed that the convention will get through its work tonight. There were numerous conferences between officials of the United Mine Workers, and also among the delegates, but when the convention went into session today no definite plan had been decided upon, so far as could be learned, as to what action should be taken in regard to the operators' wage advance. The two plans suggested yesterday—one that the whole matter be left to a committee, and the other that the national officers be instructed to find a solution of the complicated problem—still find favor among some of the delegates.

The convention, immediately after being called to order, plunged into the discussion of the 10 per cent net increase, and the wage scale in all its various phases was thoroughly gone into by the delegates. Finally a motion was adopted that a committee on resolutions be appointed to present to the convention something tangible on the wage scale, and also on the other grievances, and the delegates were invited to give the committee suggestions. The resolutions committee was made up of 13 members, as follows: President Mitchell, the three district presidents—Nicholls, Duffy and Fahey and three delegates from each of the three districts.

The convention shortly before noon took a recess until 1:30 o'clock, in order to allow the resolutions committee time to prepare a set of resolutions to be presented at the afternoon session.

W. D. Ryan, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of Illinois, addressed the convention during the morning session, and informed the delegates that the Illinois miners are willing to render them financial aid if necessary.

From what can be learned from the delegates, it is believed that most of them favor the acceptance of the operators' offer of a 10 per cent net advance, providing they will make some concessions in the other grievances. Many of the delegates feel that an agreement will be reached before night.

QUIET AT HAZLETON.

Strikers Receiving Their Pay for the Month of September.

HAZLETON, Penn., Oct. 13.—Quiet prevails throughout the Hazleton coal region today. The Lehigh Coal Company and Coxe Bros. & Co. paid their men today for work done in September, and the employees of the other companies will receive their wages next week. The majority of the companies will by that time have paid out all wages due the striking miners in the Hazleton district.

BANGOR DEALERS WARNED.

All Saloons Must be Closed at 10 and All Day Sunday.

BANGOR, Me., Oct. 13.—The Bangor police department has notified all liquor dealers that the 10 p. m. closing rule must be strictly observed, and that all bars or other places where liquor is sold must be kept closed Sundays. In the cases of a few hotels and some other places the 10 p. m. and Sunday regulations have been long openly violated, and the orders are the result of numerous complaints recently made to the authorities. It is not thought that the present wave of law enforcement which is sweeping over Maine will be carried any further in Bangor than the enforcement of the police regulations in the particulars noted.

WOODS STILL DRY.

First Two Weeks of the Deer Hunting Season in Maine Show a Small Kill.

BANGOR, Me., Oct. 13.—The first two weeks of the deer hunting season, just closed, show a total of 224 deer killed in the northern and eastern Maine region, compared with 942 in the corresponding period of 1899, a falling off this year of 208 deer. This is accounted for by the poor hunting conditions, the dryness of the woods making still hunting almost impossible. Now, however, a heavy rain has fallen, drenching the entire state, and it is expected that for the remainder of the season the record will be at least up to past records. There has been very little poaching, and few seizures thus far.

The moose hunting season will begin Monday, and there is reason to expect that rather better sport will be enjoyed this year than in 1899. Reports from the north say that moose are more numerous than for several years.

Fire in a Somerville Catholic Church.

SOMERVILLE, Mass., Oct. 13.—Fire in the vestry of St. Catherine's Roman Catholic Church, Spring Hill, this afternoon, caused a damage of $3,500. All the vestments used in the mass were destroyed, but Rev. Father O'Brien and his assistant succeeded in saving the sacred vessels. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Your Fall

And winter clothes—if you want the good qualities, correctly cut—anything and everything in overcoats, suitings, trouserings, fancy vestings, liveries or leathers, and you are willing to pay a reasonable price for the real things, go to

COMMERFORD'S,

Importing Tailor,
218 Thames Street.

Egyptian Deities

—AND—

Nestor Cigarettes.

Waldorf-Astoria Imported Cigars.

J. D. Richardson & Co.,

306 Thames St., Opp. Postoffice.

HAD TWO MEN WOUNDED

Company D, Twenty-Sixth Infantry, in a Fight.

Defeats the Tagalogs, Capturing Prisoners and Arms.

MANILA, Oct. 13. Advices received here from Iloilo, island of Panay, under date of Friday, October 12, say that Company D of the Twenty-sixth United States volunteer infantry, was attacked on the previous day by a force of Tagalogs in northern Panay. The enemy, it is added, lost 20 men killed and 10 wounded, while the Americans had two men wounded. Twenty-two prisoners and 12 rifles and a quantity of ammunition were captured. The Tagalogs were from the island of Luzon.

PRACTICALLY A TIE.

Ministerial and Opposition Gains Nearly Equal.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—With the elections about over, the ministerial and opposition gains are practically a tie, being respectively 35 and 33. The Liberals on today's returns win Skipton and Spalding and the Conservatives Gainsborough.

The total number of Ministerialists elected is 398, while the opposition has elected 256 members. Consequently Lord Salisbury's majority will be in the neighborhood of that of 1895, 152.

The most interesting result today was at Newmarket, where Colonel Harry McCalmont, the well known sportsman and former owner of the fine steam yacht Hildur, who is fighting in South Africa, defeated Charles Day Rose, who is in South Africa visiting the graves of two of his sons, killed during the war.

PORT ENGINE DISABLED.

La Lorraine Making Repairs and Needs No Assistance.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—American line steamer St. Paul, Captain Jamison, which arrived at Quarantine at noon today, reports having signalled French line steamer La Lorraine, from Havre for New York, with machinery disabled, October 8, in Lat. 50.25, Lon. 20.53. The La Lorraine signalled that her port engine was disabled, that the necessary repairs were being made and that she required no assistance. A heavy sea prevailed at the time.

Cape Town Parliament Prorogued.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 13.—Parliament was prorogued today. The premier, Sir James Gordon Sprigg, expressed the hope that when Parliament shall re assemble all bitterness will have passed away and that peace and good will will prevail in South Africa.

Furniture, Silver and Crockery Packed and Shipped by Geo. E. Vernon & Co., 91 John Street. Storage.

Fall Underwear.

The weather is scarcely cold enough to warrant wearing heavy winter flannels, and yet mornings and evenings are too chilly for one to be comfortable in his summer underwear. Most men find it advisable to wear between-seasons weights in the fall.

We make a special Offering of three lines

—AT—

50c., $1, $1.50 per Garment.

Newport One Price Clothing Co.,

208 THAMES ST. 208

WRIGHT REACHES NEW YORK.

Had Muddy Roads Nearly All the Way on His Automobile Trip.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13. J. Dunlap Wright has failed to beat the twenty automobile record from Newport to New York, made by William K. Vanderbilt, Jr. It took the former nearly four days to make the distance, he having started from Newport last Tuesday morning.

"We did not try to beat Mr. Vanderbilt's record," said Mr. Wright. "Our machine is only nine-horse-power, and his is 20-horse-power, and we had very muddy roads all the way."

Mr. Wright made out a table of his journey as follows: Newport to Plainfield, Conn., 81 miles, 7 hours 45 minutes; Plainfield to New London, 40 miles, 4 hours 15 minutes; New London to Bridgeport, 75 miles, 5 hours 30 minutes; Bridgeport to New York, 62 miles, 4 hours 15 minutes—total, 258 miles, 21 hours 15 minutes.

The fastest time on the journey was 24 miles an hour, and this was made only on the smooth roads leading into New York. Mr. Wright feels he has accomplished something, however, for his trip was made on a machine built for ordinary riding, while Mr. Vanderbilt's is constructed especially for racing. It was also run by a professional chauffeur.

KING LEOPOLD IN PARIS.

Will Remain Incognito During Almost All His Visit.

PARIS, Oct. 13. King Leopold of Belgium has arrived in Paris to visit the exposition, but to the disappointment of the Parisians he will remain incognito during his 10 days' stay, except on one day, when he will officially visit President Loubet and will attend a reception to be given at the Elysee palace in his honor the same evening. The king is living at a hotel, instead of taking quarters in the sumptuous pavilion in the Bois de Boulogne, which was specially fitted out at a great expense for the accommodation of royal visitors to the exposition, and which has been practically empty ever since.

Steamer Main, in Tow, Passes Cape Henry.

CAPE HENRY, Oct. 13.—North German Lloyd steamer Main, in tow of steamer Buena Ventura and two tugs, passed in at 9 o'clock this morning.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

New York, Oct. 12, Furst Bismarck, from Hamburg.
New York, Oct. 13, St. Paul, from Southampton and Cherbourg.
New York, Oct. 13, Lucania, from Liverpool.
New York, Oct. 13, Deutschland, from Hamburg.
Queenstown, Oct. 13, Campania, from New York.
Southampton, Oct. 13, Friedrich der Grosse, from New York for Bremen.
Hull, Oct. 13, Colombia, from New York.
Hamburg, Oct. 13, Columbia, from New York.
Hamburg, Oct. 13, Belgravia, from New York.

FRANK L. POWELL,

Chemist and Druggist.

AGENTS FOR

Richard Hudnut's Toilet Requisites.

COR. THAMES AND PELHAM STS.

This Morning's News.

WITHOUT A BATTLE.

Hope That the Pao Ting Fu Expedition May Avoid a Fight.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—There is some hope here that the expedition, organized by Field Marshal von Waldersee against Pao Ting Fu may not go to the extent of bringing on a battle. If it should march on Pao Ting Fu and meet the expected resistance of the Chinese, it is feared that it will seriously set back the arrangements for a settlement. However, the United States government has done all that it can do to prevent this and to forward the proposed settlement. It will continue to urge the withdrawal of the troops of the allies from Pekin and the return of the emperor and empress dowager, under assurances of personal safety, and the commencement of formal negotiations at the earliest possible day.

The gratifying information was received today that France and Russia agree that the reserves made by the President in the reply to the Franco-Russian note make no obstacle to the initiation of negotiations on the lines suggested. France and Russia are gratified to be allowed to furnish the proposition which may be considered the basis for the next stage of negotiations. They regard it as tentative and suggestive, and are quite willing to have it discussed and amended. They believe that the powers will agree upon some modification of it.

Secretary Long stated to the cabinet that Rear Admiral Remey had left China for Manila, whither Admiral Kempff had preceded him, which is another indication to the world that the United States does not approve of keeping armies and fleets in China.

Minister Wu believes the reports of outbreaks in southern China have been put in circulation for the purpose of distracting attention from the expeditionary operations of Count von Waldersee. He does not credit the story that the Chinese of the south have begun a movement against the Manchu dynasty. They have no arms with which to start a revolt, he says, unless they have secured them from foreign sources, as the imperial government forbids their sale to natives.

LOOKS LIKE A NEW INTRIGUE.

Report of the Death of the Empress Dowager So Regarded in Berlin.

BERLIN, Oct. 12. The proposal of the Russian government that, in case of protracted divergence of views regarding equitable indemnities, this matter might be commended to the consideration of the international court of arbitration at The Hague, is regarded as the most important recent development in the Chinese situation.

Most of the papers comment unsympathetically upon the suggestion. The Lokal Anzeiger says that it raises another difficult problem, which will occasion long negotiations; and the Berliner Tageblatt understands that official circles regard it as tentative rather than as a formal proposition.

Germany looks upon the report of the death of the empress dowager as a new Chinese intrigue. It is supposed that she intends to disappear temporarily in order to escape responsibility for the misdeeds of high officials, and, perhaps, to prepare another anti-foreign movement.

A high official of the foreign office asserted today that a telegram had been sent to the Chinese government demanding direct information as to whether the empress dowager is dead. No reply has been received.

"The German foreign office is not satisfied with the list of culprits supplied by the Chinese government. "The list is notoriously incomplete," said an influential official today, "as it omits at least a [illegible] prominent persons who were active leaders in the massacres of foreigners."

A despatch received here today from Shanghai says a very serious view is taken at Field Marshal Count von Waldersee's headquarters in Tien Tsin of the revolutionary movement. At Canton a false alarm, October 7, caused the Chinese officials there to protest against any occupation of Chinese territory. The Yangtse viceroys, the despatch adds, openly affirm that they will oppose any advance of the Germans into Shantung province.

A despatch received from Tien Tsin says: "The general opinion of those knowing Chinese ways is that the punishment of the high officials, contained in the edict of October 1, will not be executed. The edict is insincere.

"It is affirmed that Li Hung Chang has been ordered to reject all demands for territorial compensation and other war indemnities.

"The troops at Pekin are suffering from typhoid fever and dysentery."

HANNA AND MITCHELL.

Outcome of the Great Miners' Strike Lies in Their Hands.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 12. Senator Hanna seems to dominate the convention of the United Mine Workers of America, which met here today, almost as thoroughly as he has controlled conventions of the Republican party. While he has been kept in the background, his work has been none the less effective because the active part has been taken by his agents. Victory is apparently within his grasp, and the result will be demonstrated after tomorrow's session.

Strange rumors have been followed by even stranger developments during the first day of the convention. The proceedings, so far as they were made public, were marked by singular unanimity, and tended to bear out the forecasts. President John Mitchell issued a statement tonight, covering the work accomplished in the secret session.

"A motion was passed," he said, "that the convention proceed to the discussion of the proposition made by the operators through notices posted at their mines. The convention decided that each delegate who desired could speak three minutes. The question was asked if all the operators had posted notices advancing the wages 10 per cent, and it was ascertained that a large number of the Schuylkill operators had posted their notices of their willingness to pay any advance.

"During the entire session the question at issue was debated by the delegates in an earnest, conservative manner, and the opposition to the proposition of the operators appeared to be unanimous. There appeared also to be intense desire to have the organization officially recognized. No motions were adopted bearing upon the wage scale."

There seems to be ample ground for the statement that the delegates are almost unanimously opposed to a settlement of the strike upon the basis now offered, as they are of the opinion that they can surely obtain more by waiting until the eve of election, when extraordinary efforts would be made to force the operators to come to terms. The consensus of opinion, however, seems to be that the offer of a 10 per cent increase should not be formally rejected, but that there should be some temporizing to see if further concessions cannot be obtained.

Mr. Mitchell seems to control the situation, to hold the convention in the hollow of his hand and to be strong enough to carry through any plan he may have in mind. There is excellent authority for announcing that he now purposes to have the convention delegate to him sole power of arbitration. It was he who declared the strike by power conferred upon him under similar circumstances. He wishes to be in a position to call it off after seeing if he can get anything more for the men. It seems tonight as though he was certain of success.

The convention will end tomorrow, and the miners will disperse to their homes. The expense is too great to keep them all here over Sunday, or to reconvene them to pass upon further propositions.

The question that naturally arises is: What steps will Mr. Mitchell take when the power to settle has been conferred upon him? Of course, he will not order the men to return to work without taking a reasonable time for negotiations, which might lead to the amelioration of the condition of the men he represents. There will be no unseemly rush. He will have authority to direct the miners to return to work with no further advantage than they have already gained. Unless members of the Republican national committee are grievously mistaken, he will ask for better terms for the men, and, finding that he cannot get them, he will put an end to the strike.

Senator Hanna's hand was shown before the coal railroads offered to raise the wages of their employes. When he induced the men who control the coal roads to make a proposition to their men, he found that the magnates would enter into no negotiations with the union. A mediator was necessary, and the person chosen is said to have been Mr. Stillman, president of the City National Bank of New York. Men high in the councils of the Republican party acted as negotiators, and it now comes to light that Mr. Mitchell knew of the intended increase before it had been officially announced.

The assertion is made that he agreed to use his best efforts to obtain a compromise on that basis. He could not promise to settle, but he could agree to call a conference to consider the proposition when it became practically unanimous. There was no deviation from this plan, and Senator Hanna, who engineered the deal, and the operators confidently believed that there would be a settlement. The first cloud on the horizon appeared to be the difficulty to keep the delegates in line, as many of them believed that the strength of the United Mine Workers had proved so great that they could have other grievances righted.

PORTSMOUTH.

(Regular correspondence of the News.)

A large number of people from Portsmouth attended the Merchants and Manufacturers' Exposition in Boston this week, and report it a great success. The buildings, covering six acres of ground, are filled with novel and interesting exhibits, including departments of dwellings, fine arts, chemistry, mineralogy, engines, machinery, fisheries, agriculture, horticulture and others. Those who could remain but a single day regret their inability at not being able to get a cursory view even of many interesting exhibits, and plan to go again on excursion day. Sousa with his band, played twice each day, which all speak of with enthusiasm, as alone being worth the cost of the trip.

The program for the Oliphant Club yesterday was Quotations—Aesop's Fables; A study in Geology, by Mrs. Kate P. A. Thurston.

The appropriation for schools of this town for the year ending April 30, 1901, was $4,072.87, as follows: Received from the state, $1,071.87; from the town, $3,000; from poll tax, $1; total, $4,072.87. Amount paid out for teachers' wages, $3,377.50; fuel and care of buildings, $325.87; painting report, etc., $40; last year's overdraft, $129.33; total, $3,872.70; balance on hand May 1, 1900, $200.17. Received from the treasury for books and supplies, $241.14.

Mrs. Edith Williamson, formerly Miss Edith Smith, daughter of Mr. Edward Smith of this town, was married to Dr. Frederick Miner of New York October 1. Mrs. Miner was graduated as a trained nurse from a New York training school a short time ago.

Mrs. Herbert B. Ashley visited her aunt, Mrs. David Chace of Bristol, Friday.

Mrs. Oscar Miller is in New York and from there will go to Canada to be present at the marriage of her brother, Mr. Louis May of New York, which occurs next week. Mr. and Mrs. May will spend their honeymoon at Sebago lake and later will visit Mr. May's mother, Mrs. Sophie May of this town, and other relatives.

Miss Alice Watson will attend the wedding of her cousin in New York Tuesday of next week, to which there have been 600 invitations issued.

Miss Hattie C. Wheeler, who is a member of the Rhode Island Normal School, will not return to her parents' home at Bristol Ferry each week as formerly, but only occasionally. Sunday she will be guest of Judge Spink and family of Providence.

Mrs. E. S. Hammond, Mrs. Eunice A. Greene, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and one of the delegates, and Mrs. G. A. Faulkner report a very interesting meeting at the Woman's Christian Temperance Union state convention at Providence.

The Women's Foreign Missionary Society connected with the Society of Friends met with the president, Mrs. George S. Sherman, Thursday afternoon and evening. All the members were present and necessary business was transacted. A supper was served to 35 guests and members after which the following program was carried out: Singing; recitation by four little girls; reading, Mrs. Mae Chase; song by William and Finis Macomber; "Persian Bread-Making," Miss Edna Almy; reading, "Child Widows in India," Emma M. Sherman; song, Mrs. Edward B. Ayler; reading, by Miss Annie Macomber, "Not Knowing and Knowing;" reading, Miss Inez Oswald; "Missionary Box," Emerson Ayler; singing, the Sunshine Club; reading, Miss Della Rees.

Those interested in forming a choral union this winter with Mr. Irving P. Irons as teacher are to meet at the guild house Monday evening.

Mrs. Perry G. Randall, Mrs. David B. Anthony and Miss Edith Brown of Riverside spent Thursday in New Bedford as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Faulkner.

MIDDLETOWN.

(Regular correspondence of the News.)

The Paradise Club will meet with Mrs. Robert Patterson on Honyman Hill next Tuesday afternoon, the subject for the meeting being "The Spanish War."

Mrs. Ruth Arnold of Pawtucket is guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Lewis.

Mrs. Rowland Lewis is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Ruth Peckham, on Paradise avenue.

Mr. Harry Peckham spent Thursday in Providence.

Mrs. Sarah Smith, who has been guest of her daughter for a day or two, returned home Thursday.

Miss Lillian Smith has been guest of Mrs. W. Scott Barker for a few days.

Newport County Pomona Grange will meet with Conanicut Grange, Tuesday next.

Mrs. Christiana Sisson, who has been with Mrs. George Wyatt several weeks, returned home Wednesday.

Mrs. Orlando Perry is quite ill at her home on Third Beach road.

Miss Georgiana Ray and her sister, Mrs. Atherton, returned from Massachusetts yesterday afternoon.

At the meeting of Aquidneck Grange Thursday evening considerable amusement was had. The third and fourth degrees were conferred on several members, and during the lecturer's hour there was a program of music and readings. The members were requested to bring old photographs and the person guessing the names of most of them was entitled to a prize. The winner was Mrs. A. L. Peckham, who guessed 27 out of 30. A potato race was also introduced, the winner being Mr. A. L. Peckham.

AROUND RHODE ISLAND.

The adjourned meeting of tax payers and citizens of the District of Narragansett was held Tuesday evening, with about 70 persons present to listen and take action upon the report of the committee appointed to draw up a charter including boundary lines of a proposed fire district, the information of which would insure better fire protection for the more thickly inhabited portion of the district. The boundaries proposed embraced about 75 per cent of the taxable property of the district. After reading the report, J. C. Tucker, Jr., moved that the charter be so amended as to include the entire District of Narragansett. This motion was discussed at length and after all had been heard who desired the motion of Mr. Tucker's was carried by a vote of 25 in favor to 21 against, and the meeting then adjourned.

Yesterday afternoon and evening Mrs. Theodora De Wolf Colt celebrated her eightieth birthday at the Colt mansion at Bristol. The reception was held from 1 to 8 o'clock, and was an event of elaborate proportions. Mrs. Colt, who has been very ill for several months, has recovered to such a degree that she is now able to sit up daily. In the room where she was born in the Colt residence she yesterday received numerous congratulations, and enjoyed the festivities greatly. Mrs. Colt is the daughter of the late General George De Wolf, who had the mansion built many years ago. Mrs. Colt's two sons, Judge Le Baron B. Colt and Colonel S. P. Colt, and their families were present, Colonel Colt having come specially from New York.

Rhode Island turkeys will in future form a portion of the choice breeds of birds raised in France. John Cranston, who has charge of the Agawam place at Narragansett Pier, belonging to the estate of the late Horace Bloodgood, has just shipped to the Marquise De Breuil, 10 Bois de Boulogne, Paris, six trios of turkeys, for breeding purposes on her estate, each trio consisting of two hens and one gobbler. All the turkeys were raised on the Agawam farm or in the immediate vicinity. The lot was purchased by a friend of the marquise, who was at Narragansett last summer.

Casino Hall at Edgewood was the scene of a pleasant gathering last evening, when the parishioners of the Church of the Transfiguration of Edgewood assembled in large numbers and presented Rev. C. A. Denfeldt, rector of the church, a solid silver set of silverware. The event was made all the more memorable by the fact that it was the seventh anniversary of the recipient's wedding day. The occasion was a complete surprise to Mr. and Mrs. Denfeldt, both of whom accepted the invitation to be present thinking that the gathering of the members of the church was more in the nature of a social and to get better acquainted.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25c.

Columbia, Hartford and Pennant Wheels

Also a full line of Sundries. Now is the time to get a lamp. Try the Majestic Gas Lamp.

Repairing in all branches. Carriage tires repaired.

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Upholsterers Cabinet Makers, Furniture and Carpet Dealers.

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Closing Out!

Refrigerators,
Water Coolers,
Wire Cloth,
Ice Cream Freezers
Oil Stoves

(Of which we have a large variety, from 50c. to $10)

Also Toilet Sets, $1.50 to $8.
Dinner Sets, $7.50 to $18.
Household Ranges, all prices.

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328 THAMES STREET.

Johnson's ANODYNE LINIMENT

Oldest—originated 1810. Best—for external or internal use. Cures—coughs, colds, cholera morbus, colic, stings, all pains, aches and inflammation. Costs—25 cents and 50 cents a bottle. Larger size more economical; three times as much. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass. Free—"Treatment for Diseases and Care of the Sick Room."

Parsons' Pills

Doctors recommend them for Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, all Liver and Bowel Complaints. They cleanse the blood of all impurities. Mild in their action. Of great benefit to delicate women. One pill is a dose. Thirty pills in a bottle enclosed in wood—25 cents; six bottles, $1.00. Sold everywhere or sent post-paid. I. S. JOHNSON & COMPANY, Boston, Mass.

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CURE PAIN IN THE BACK IN ONE NIGHT

Cured at 90

ANGOLA, IND., Sept. 14, '99.

BRIGHT'S CHEMICAL CO.,

Gentlemen:—I am a man 90 years old. This summer I have been troubled with my back. Through the advice of Mr. Phelps I bought a box of Bright's Kidney Beans of O. Carver. I never have taken anything that helped me so much as they have.

Very truly yours, FRANCIS SOULE.

For sale by all Druggists. 50 cents per Box.

BRIGHT'S CHEMICAL CO. Little Falls, N. Y.

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Arctic Ice Co

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Natural and Artificial Ice.

THIS COMPANY IS PREPARED TO FURNISH ICE OF THE BEST QUALITY AND IN ANY QUANTITY DESIRED.

PROMPT ATTENTION AND DELIVERY BY EXPERIENCED DRIVERS. TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

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MADAME YALE,

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This coupon may be exchanged for one of Madame Yale's celebrated books on health, grace and beauty. Please cut out coupon and mail it to Madame Yale with a request for a book.

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All the new style goods. Thoroughly made in the best manner.

GEO. NASON, 25 MILL STREET.

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Homespun Overcoatings, for Raglans, Chesterfields and Topcoats.

All the stylish weaves in diamond checks, and herring-bones.

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Custom Tailor,
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Livery Overcoats a Specialty.

Foot Notes.

Quite a little uncertainty exists in the minds of customers as to the correct size of trousers at the foot. In a general way all realize that what looks well above a number five shoe would not look well with a number ten shoe. A good general rule for foot size, the fashionable size for this Fall is, add nine inches to the size of your shoe—a seven shoe, sixteen trouser bottom, and so on.

Our Fall and Winter Woolens—the handsomest line we ever had—is now ready for inspection.

W. C. LANGLEY & SON,
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Man is Fortunate

In that the cut of his garments is not subject to as many changes as that of his wife or sweetheart. Nevertheless to avoid monotony there are slight differences from year to year, which the well dressed appreciate. To see the novelties for this fall and winter you have but to call on

NEIL McLENNAN,
TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,
268 Thames Street, U. S. Hotel Building.

CUPID'S TWO DATES,

Engagements and weddings, are gift occasions. Both call for rings, and these finger signs of the two steps to happiness are shown by us in bright array along with other novelties in fashionable jewelry. The display anticipates every want and suggests others not thought of before by the intending buyer. When in doubt call at

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WILSON'S NURSERIES,
For Fall Planting,

Have a first-class stock of Fruit Trees. Also Purple and Fern-Leaf Beech, Scarlet Oak, Maples and a full stock of California Privet, Hydrangeas, Japan Maples, and Shrubs of many varieties.

FOREST AVENUE.

Speaking of Dress,

Would not a Nice Suit, Top Coat, pair of Trousers or a Fancy Vest be just the thing?

Come in and let me show you a complete line of the above goods.

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WATER.

Persons desirous of having water introduced into residences or places of business should make application at the office of the Newport Water Works, 5 West Marlboro street. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

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Repaired and taken care of, also supplies, oils, waste and parts.

I repair typewriters, sewing machines, cash registers, bicycles, engines and boilers.

Knives and scissors sharpened.

Let me know your wants by telephone No. 155-5. I will call and give prompt attention.

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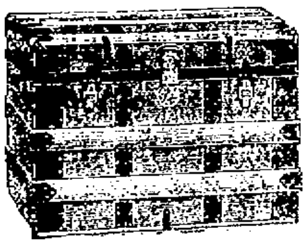

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Flower Store, 234 Thames Street. Greenhouses and Gardens on Almy Court off Bliss Road, near Broadway.

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The Newport Dry Goods Company.

Today we offer the most extraordinary inducements ever printed. We have made special efforts to give you values that have never been equalled in this city. Compare and you will be convinced. Genuine bargains in everything for the family and household.

Rare Bargains in Babies' Ware.

Babies' Long Cloaks, colored eiderdown, 98c.

Babies' Eiderdown and Silk Caps, 25c.

Babies' Flannel Dresses, 1 to 4 years, 25c. each.

Babies' Worsted Sacques, 25c. each.

Children's Stocking Caps, all colors, 25c. each.

Children's Leggings, 19c. a pair.

Sensational Underwear Bargains.

Men's Extra Heavy Gray Underwear, 25c. a piece.

Men's Woolen Hose, blue, black and gray, 25c.

Men's Seamless Camel's Hair Half Hose, 2 pairs for 25c.

We have in this sale a large stock of Men's Extra Heavy Fleeced Underwear. For value it stands unsurpassed. We are determined to please you, and have priced accordingly.

Boys' School Hose, fleeced lined, 12½c. a pair.

Ladies' Heavy Fleeced Lined Hose, 10c. a pair.

Men's Sweaters, $1 to $2.25 each.

Boys' Sweaters, 50c. each.

Cloak Department.

Jackets, Kersey Cloth, very newest style, all sizes, $2.50.

Stylish Walking Skirts, inverted plaits in back, deep stitching on bottom, thoroughly up-to-date, $1.98.

Irresistible values in Suits, Unquestionably the greatest values in Newport.

All wool homespun suits, black, Oxford and gray; finished correctly, $6.98.

All-wool flannel Waists, scallop front, black, blue and red; a bargain, 98c.

Misses' Plaid Dresses, 6 to 16 years, 98c.

Small Ware Department.

Brush Braid, 1c. yard.

Shoe Laces, 1 dozen for 5c.

Feather Stitch Braid, assorted patterns and colors, 10c. a piece.

Dress Shields, variety of makes, 5c. a pair.

Note Paper, a box, 5c.

Gents' Combination Collar Button, 5 in a set, 5c. a set.

A fine line of Side and Back Combs, from 10c. up.

A Pure White Floating Soap, for the toilet and bath, good value for 10c., now 5c. a cake.

Toilet Paper, 1,000 sheets in a package, pure tissue, 3 packages for 25c.

Large bottle Bay Rum for 20c.

Glove Department.

Ladies' Cashmere Jersey Gloves, 25c. a pair.

Ladies' Extra Fleeced-Lined Gloves, 17c. a pair.

Misses' New Golf Gloves, 25c. a pair.

Boys' Heavy Gloves, 25c. a pair.

Infants', Misses', Boys' and Ladies' Mittens, 19c. a pair.

Lace Department.

Black Boleros, very rich, $1.69 set.

Tucked Chiffon, assorted colors, full line, good values.

Gilt Applique, exceptional value, 49c. yard.

Gilt Braids, assorted designs, 25c. yard.

Domestic Department.

Sheets, 9-4, best quality in the market, 59c.

A small lot of Pillow Cases, 6¼c.

Good quality 42x36 Pillow Cases, 10c.

Extra value in Comforters, 75c. and 98c.

A good 11-4 blanket this week for $2.50.

Very fine California Blanket, with Roman stripe border (something new), for $5.

Extra Heavy Bleached Table Damask, 50c. yard.

72-inch Cream Table Damask, 58c. yard.

Shaker Flannel, an elegant line, 20 yards for $1.

1 lot Extra Heavy Shaker Flannel remnants, 1 yard wide, 10c. yard.

Dish Wipers, all linen, ready for use, 10c.

We have Plaid Linen for pillow covers in all colors.

Shoe Department.

Our stock of Fall and Winter Footwear has been selected with an eye to durability, comfort and good fitting qualities.

Ladies' Box Calf, Heavy Sole Walking Boots, at $1.69.

Misses' and Boys' School Boots, $1.

A full stock of Leggings, Wool Soles, etc.

Trunks and Suit Cases.

Before making your purchases in this line we ask you to examine our stock. If quality and price will help you to decide as to where to buy, you will get that help here. Our line right through is priced to defy competition.

Tin Ware Department.

Seven pound Sugar Boxes, 15c.
Galvanized Iron Slop Jars, 59c.
Bowl and Pitcher, 49c.
Coal Hods, 25c.
Cuspidores, 25c., for 17c.
Pepper and Salts, 5c. apiece.
Foot Baths, 20c.
Dish Pans, 12c.

Furniture Department.

Music Racks, $2.50 to $9.
Writing Desks, $3.50 to $15.
Sideboards, $10.25 to $32.50.
China Closets, $7.75 to $20.
Chiffoniers, $5.50 to $20.
Bookcases, $1.25 to $15.
Dining Room Chairs, 75c., $1, $1.25, $1.50 and $1.
Hat Racks, $1.25 to $15.
Go-carts, $5 to $12.
Baby Carriages, $8 to $16.
A great variety of Tables and Rocking Chairs.
Pictures and Picture Frames in large variety.

The New Idea Pattern, One Price, 10c.

166 and 168 Thames Street.

NOTEWORTHY THEATRICAL PRODUCTIONS.

Perfect Scenic Pictures the Work, Fanciful and Artistic, of Skilled Painters.

[New York Times.]

Many of the recent theatrical productions have been more than commonly noteworthy in a pictorial sense. Shabby scenery is rarely exhibited on the New York stage in these days. If the acting was always as good in its way as the scenery, dramatic art would indeed be in a flourishing condition. Take the case of "Arizona," Augustus Thomas's fine play at the Herald Square Theatre. Each of the scenic pictures is perfect in its way. Walter Burridge and Charles Ritter are the artists who have so satisfactorily put the architecture, the barn and the very atmosphere of the Far Western territory on the stage. E. G. Unitt, one of the most expert and most imaginative of recent scene painters, is represented by some of his best work in current productions. His is the Colonial architecture and the gay Georgian interior decoration in "Richard Carvel" at the Empire. He also painted the park, the throne room and the other fine pictures in "A Royal Family" at the Lyceum.

The throne room at Westminster, by the way, is one of the richest and handsomest pictures of the whole series in Mr. Mansfield's splendid revival of "Henry V," at the Garden Theatre, all of which, according to A. M. Palmer, were painted by Richard Marston, the yarn that some of the scenes had been prepared for the late Augustin Daly's contemplated revival of "Henry IV" being denied. To paint all of those pictures of mediaeval England and France was a fine achievement, and Mr. Marston never did anything better, even in the era of Palmer's consulship at the Union Square Theatre, when Marston's pictures in "The Two Orphans" and many other famous plays were town talk.

Returning to Mr. Unitt, he also made the rural scenes in "David Harum" at the Garrick, David's very real barn and dooryard, and the best room in his commodious, old-fashioned house. Of other characteristically American rural scenes now on view here, Ernest Albert's is the boat-builder's yard and shed in "Sag Harbor," at the Theatre Republic, with the view of Hog's Neck and the sparkling waters of the Peconic in the background, while the illusive interiors in that rustic piece were painted by Gates & Morange, who are also responsible for the stage pictures in "The Greatest Thing in the World," at Wallack's. The suitable scenery in "Mistress Nell," at the Bijou Theatre, was painted by L. G. Young, while John H. Young's experienced brush turned out the striking pictures in "Caleb West," at the Manhattan.

D. Frank Dodge is one of the most prolific of contemporary scene painters. Pictures by him are used in "A Military Maid," at the Savoy; "A Million Dollars," at the New York, and "The Belle of Bohemia," at the Casino. The jeweled arch in the spectacle at the New York, the background of the gold, silver and rose ballet, however, was designed and painted by Lewis & Coughlry, while James Fox made some of the other sets.

Some excellent specimens of the fanciful work of Henry E. Hoyt, renowned as the painter of some of the scenery in Daly's best-remembered Shakespeare revivals, is now to be seen, notably at the Knickerbocker, in "The Monks of Malabar," and in "San Toy," at Daly's, where the showy set in Act II is his. Ernest Gros painted the highly idealized street scene of Act I in "San Toy," and his also are the handsome pictures in "Marcelle," at the Broadway Theatre, the heavy and ingeniously contrived mechanical framework for which was built by Macdonald & Hagan. Mr. Gros also contributed the "Zaza" scenery. Homer Emens painted the pictures in "Lost River," including the country highway with its deep perspective—all, in fact, but the ballroom of the rustic hotel, which was made by Gates & Morange. Charles Young is the painter at Weber & Fields's, while some very handsome sets at the Casino were painted by Ernest Albert and Joseph Physioc.

These artists deserve public recognition, and it is well, once in a while, to pause long enough in the chronicle of theatrical events to give them their due of credit. But in the record of one's quick impressions of a dramatic representation, the play's the thing, and that includes the acting of the play, the two being inseparable in the performance. One takes the scenery, unless it is astonishingly bad, as a matter of course.

RATS SEIZE AN ISLAND.

[New York Sun.]

In Hull bay, the southern portion of Boston harbor, is Sheep island, which is now uninhabited by anything but rats. Within the last year they have multiplied so fast that it is common to see 30 of them running together on the beach. They are not like common house rats, but are great gaunt wharf rats that will put up a good fight with a dog and make a cat think twice before she tackles one of them. They live almost entirely on clams and other shell-fish that abound on the shores of the island. A yachtsman who does a good deal of shooting in the fall found them so inquisitive while he was on the island that he had to shoot a number of them. He saw one of them tackle a good-sized crab, and in spite of its claws haul it out of its hole. Along the shore of the island there are hundreds of empty horseshoe crab shells, the meat having been eaten out by the rats.

On the south end of the island there are a number of low sumac bushes and blackberry brambles, and in the midst of these the rats have made their nests. The north side of the island is a sand bluff about eight feet high, and in this bluff swallows used to dig nests, but since the title of the island has passed to rats they have entirely deserted it, going to Long and Peddock's Islands to join the colonies there.

Some two months ago a 40-foot sloop was sailing from Hingham to South Boston. On the way she was anchored about 200 feet from the east beach of Sheep island over night. About 11 o'clock one of the crew heard a scratching noise on the bow. That night a good deal of the food left on open shelves forward was destroyed by rats, though before that time no one had ever seen a sign of even a mouse on the boat. Those rats gave no end of trouble, till at last two were caught in a trap and they were evidently the only ones on board. How did they get on the yacht? Doubtless they swam off from Sheep island and came on board up the anchor cable, thus accounting for the scratching noise that night.

But how did the rats come to be on Sheep island, for the other islands in the harbor are not so infested? An old fisherman advances the theory that they went there on the Lewiston. She was an old down east steamer, afterward used as an excursion boat out of Boston harbor. Some Boston people chartered her to go to Camp Wikoff at Montauk Point, just after the Spanish war, to bring home some of the sick of the Massachusetts regiments. She was loaded with sick soldiers, but in trying to get into Newport she struck Point Judith breakwater and was wrecked. She was patched up and brought here for repairs, but it was found that she was in such bad shape that it would cost more to repair her than she was worth, so the work was abandoned and she was towed to Hough's neck to be burned for her metal. She was not hauled out very far, and only part of the stripping work had been done when the November gale came along. She was torn from her anchorage and carried off to the south. It is thought that when she went by Pig Rocks she struck and began to leak badly, and that her rats—and she was full of them—made up their minds to desert the ship. Sheep island was almost directly in her course, and she must have hung up there for a while until the flooding tide and increasing gale carried her away again to find a permanent resting place on the weather shore of Grape island. It is probable that when the Lewiston brought up at Sheep island the rats decided to get on dry land, and so left her. And they must have all gone, too, for there is no plague of rats on Grape island. In confirmation of this theory, the fishermen say they are regular ship rats, only bigger; possibly because they have an almost unlimited quantity of food within easy reach.

GOSHEN, ILL.

Genesee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.:

Dear Sirs—Some days since a package of your GRAIN-O preparation was left at my office. I took it home and gave it a trial, and I have to say I was very much pleased with it, as a substitute for coffee. We have always used the best Java and Mocha in our family, but I am free to say I like the GRAIN-O as well as the best coffee I ever drank.

Respectfully yours, A. C. JACKSON, M. D.

GOWN OF FOULARD.

The cut shows a young girl's costume of navy blue foulard with white dots. The skirt is shirred around the hips. The blouse bodice has a sailor collar of white silk, with a dark blue band, under which is a scarf, which ties in front. The plastron has horizontal lines of white baby ribbon, and the top and wrists of the sleeves are trimmed in the same way. The draped collar and wrinkled belt are of navy blue satin.

Fruit is again much employed as a table decoration and is always arranged in something low and broad, whether it be a dish of some sort or a basket, the latter being the more picturesque and adaptable. The bottom is filled with dry moss, upon which pears, peaches, bananas and purple and white grapes are grouped. The moss filling is of great assistance in placing the fruit properly, as well as a preservative for it. A few fresh leaves may be interspersed, especially small grape or peach leaves, and flowers are sometimes added, but these are less harmonious.

YOUNG GIRL'S GOWN.

Cut glass is always in vogue, but the old-fashioned, unnecessarily cumbrous forms are no longer in use. The pieces are conveniently small and of graceful, adaptable shape. The same may be said of table silver, which is dainty and easy to handle while retaining its substantial quality.

WHY AMERICA SHOULD BE GREAT.

[Professor E. D. Jones, in Leslie's Weekly.]

The present area of the United States, including Alaska and our three new island colonies, is 3,846,140 square miles. So large a portion of the world's surface cannot be accurately conceived without the use of comparisons. The extent of our country is 19 times that of European France, or 32 times that of Great Britain. It is five-sixths as large as the European continent, and if Alaska and Washington be subtracted from the American figures it will match Australia. Were there 15 other nations as large, the entire land surface of the world would be occupied.

If the country of Scotland were shaped to match the state of Maine, the areas of the two regions would be found to be practically the same. Ireland is equal in size to the remaining states of New England; England equals New York, and Wales New Jersey. The British islands may therefore be superimposed upon a small but important section of states lying in the northeastern portion of the United States. The country of Switzerland is equaled in area by the states of Maryland and Delaware. The Austro-Hungarian empire may be spread over the Atlantic states south of the Potomac river. If France were placed about the lower course of the Mississippi river in a region where there is at the present time a considerable body of descendants of early French settlers, it would cover the state of Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Alabama. The German empire (European) may be grouped around Lake Michigan, covering Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin. Norway equals New Mexico; Italy, Arizona; Spain, the states of Nevada and Utah; while Sweden is equal to Wyoming and South Dakota.

If the United States were superimposed upon the European continent in such a manner that Cape Cod would lie upon the Siberian frontier of Russia, the state of Oregon would be superimposed upon Ireland. Denmark would be covered by the southeastern portion of Montana. Austria would lie under the states of Kansas and Missouri, while Hungary would lie under Indian territory. Italy would appear occupying the central part of New Mexico and extending through southwestern Texas, parallel to the Gulf of Mexico. In such an arrangement Florida would stretch down across Asia Minor into Palestine, while the northern border of the United States would cut the Scandinavian peninsula.

IN NICOTINA.

[New Orleans Times-Democrat.]

Oh, she was a gay little cigarette,
And he was a fat cigar,
And side by side on a tabouret
They stood in a ginger jar.

Tho' nary a word could I understand
(For they chattered in aetobac),
Yet wonderful things I am sure they planned,
Like lovers all do—alack!

Today she's a sad little cigarette,
For gone is her brave cigar,
And all alone on the tabouret
She stands in the ginger jar.

Ah, love is a marvelous thing, 'tis true!
And many a fault 'twill cloak;
But it often ends, as the dreams of these two;
In nothing at all but smoke.

ASPIRATION.

[Harper's Magazine.]

I envy not the sun
His lavish light;
But O to be the one
Pale orb of night,
In silence and alone
Communing with mine own!

I envy not the rain
That freshens all
The parching hill and plain;
But, O, the small
Night dewdrop now to be,
My noonday flower, for thee!

A NATURAL INFERENCE.

[Detroit Free Press.]

A visitor vowed he knew nothing of golf,
And so we were proudly explaining
What caddies and cleeks were, when lo, he straight off,
Our proffered assistance disdaining,
Asked: "Where is the tee?" just as though he well knew
The game of the "braw Highland laddies."
But he didn't—he went on the theory that
You'll always find teas where there's caddies!

FANCIES.

"What are aborigines, pa?"

"Aborigines, Bobby, are people who act all the time the way you do when we have company."—[Chicago Record.

Fair client—I want to git a divorce from me husband on account uv desertion.

Mr. Brief—Um! Desertion, eh?

Fair client—Yis. Shure, thot mon hez the nerve to want dessert three toimes a day.—[Judge.

Squire's daughter—Do you think it is quite healthy to keep your pigs so close to the cottage?

Hodge—I dunno, miss. Noan of ther pigs ain't ever bin ill!—[Punch.

"You will have to put another stamp on that letter, miss," said the mail clerk at the postoffice.

"Indeed, I shall not do it!" she exclaimed. "A letter with two stamps on it looks horrid."—[Chicago Tribune.

"Is your wife a good cook?" asked somebody of the young man who had recently married.

"Well," replied the proud young husband, thoughtfully, "she can boil water without burning it."—[Somerville Journal.

Little Willie—Pa says that old Mr. Totterly, who died yesterday at the age of 97, had eight children, 23 grandchildren, 52 great-grandchildren and 79 great-great-grandchildren.

Little Bob—Gee-whiz! He had a whole lot of kids that he could tell how much smarter than them he'd been when he was a boy, didn't he?—[Life.

Wiggle—The reason why golf is growing in favor and the bicycle receding is that golf is an exclusive pastime. The players have to be well enough off to own or hire the land they play on.

Waggle—But then why should bicycling go out of fashion? Don't wheelmen own all the streets?—[Boston Transcript.

A conundrum which is sufficiently silly to provoke the smile of scorn, and yet has an exasperating hold upon the memory, is this: "What is the difference between a man who has intermittent rheumatism and one who is well all the time, and lives at home with his mother?"

A thoughtful mind might discover many differences; but here is the answer as it is set down: "One is well a part of the time and has rheumatism others, and the other is well all the time and has a room at his mother's."—[Youth's Companion.

PERSONALS.

....Bret Harte is to spend the coming winter in Italy and has rented a villa near Naples.

....Henry James, the author, denies the report that he intends to leave England and establish his permanent residence in the United States.

....The seventy-second anniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Spring Haskel of Brooklyn, coincident with Mr. Haskel's ninety-second birthday and Mrs. Haskel's eighty-eighth birthday, was celebrated Thursday.

....Professor Daniel Protheroe of Milwaukee has just returned from England, whither he went to act as an adjudicator at the Royal National Eisteddfod at Liverpool. He is the only person not a resident of Great Britain who has ever been asked to fill that position.

....The building erected by William E. Dodge for the army branch of the Young Men's Christian Association on Governor's Island was formally dedicated Wednesday afternoon. The building marks the beginning of a new epoch in Young Men's Christian Association work in the army, as it is the first of its kind.

....Admiral Canevaro has been deputed by King Emmanuel III to travel to England and convey to the Court of St. James a formal announcement of that monarch's accession. He will visit Queen Victoria in the middle of November, being introduced by the Italian ambassador. The admiral commanded the Italian fleet at Crete, and, holding senior rank, had much to do with the ousting of the Turks from that island.

....Dr. Arnold Lechuyse of Brussels, Belgium, who is making a tour of the world afoot, arrived in Chicago recently. He began traveling in December, 1898, his plan being to traverse each continent from north to south. He says he has already traversed Russia, Germany, Switzerland, France and Spain. He began his tour of the western hemisphere in Greenland, and thence journeyed southward to Winnipeg and into the United States. From Chicago he purposes to travel southwest to the Mexican frontier, then through Mexico, Central and South America to Patagonia. Then he will return to the Old World and tour China, British India and Africa. He expects to spend eight years on the journey.

Jell-O, the New Dessert, pleases all the family. Four flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers. 10c. Try it today.

The Treasurer of Newport Co. Fair will be at Oakland Hall, So. Portsmouth, Monday, Oct. 15. From 1 to 6 P. M. to pay premiums.

LIGHTHOUSE LANGUAGE.

It Conveys a World of Meaning to Storm-Tossed Seamen.

Signals by Which Beacons Inform Mariners of Their Whereabouts.

[Boston Transcript.]

The silver star that appears in the east at nightfall at the top of some tall, off-shore tower is the accepted "light in the window" of romance and poetry, guiding the sailor home. If it disappears and reappears at regular intervals it is the more or less familiar "revolving light." But any short sweep of coast line will show up unaccountable lights extremely picturesque and decorative from a landsman's point of view. A white star and a red star, and a flashing red star and one shining serenely white awhile and suddenly throwing out red. It looks like a puppet show of lights, each one wound up to play its own pretty part.

The reason for all these differences lies far behind the obvious common need of warning seamen. It is not enough that the navigator is warned of his approach to land by the light he sees; he must be told, positively, his exact position on the map, and more than that, he must be told in time to shape his course rightly before he comes dangerously near shore. He wishes to know the position of the light by what it tells him when he sees it, with but a few seconds to spare; otherwise he may fall into the trough of the sea where a wall of water hides it as he agonizingly tries to count it down to certainty, or a sheet of spray may hit it as he peers, or the ghostly sail of an invisible ship obscure it wholly.

In storm and wind and spray he is trying, for instance, to find out whether a certain light that looks fixed is going to have a flash in two minutes, for if it does it may be Montauk point, and probably is, since another one he has just seen seemed to flash three times white and once red, and was, therefore, probably Gay Head. But he cannot toss along safely very far, counting as he goes, to find if it may not perhaps be plain white Shinnecock he sees, so something is wrong with the system.

Among all these characteristics that give individuality to a light it is proved that a fixed light of great power is, from the point of view of visibility, the best light. "It is kept constantly in view, and a bearing can be taken from it and a course steered to it with absolute certainty when it is once picked up." The same cannot be said of a combined fixed and flashing light, nor a colored light, nor a light of slow revolution. Still, it is held that a short, sharp flash hits the searching eye of the seaman at a greater distance than the steady light, and so becomes the better beacon if the flashes are extremely rapid and secure for the light a positive characteristic.

The characteristic at Boston light, for instance, is a white flash every 30 seconds. From its full front flash, of several seconds' duration, it dims slowly till it disappears, then it slowly brightens back to its centre again. Now and then at lighting up time, and before the machinery is properly trained down, the flashes jump round with astonishing liveliness, giving a very fair imitation of the "fighting light," and certainly hinting at what might be done under a new system of timing the flashes.

It has long been the dream of lighthouse engineers to perfect a beacon which should dot out its signal telegraph-wise, since every seaman, even a color-blind seaman, can count, and presumably read the key he carries the government sailing lists and charts. Consequently the best light of the future seems to be the "feux éclairs" of French engineers, of which Minot's is a fair example.

Colonel Heap, lighthouse engineer of the great "third district," has demonstrated the peculiar inefficiency of many famous lights along the coast that display a flash at long intervals. It has become pressingly necessary to change all this, to hurry up the flashes and to make the eclipse a total eclipse.

The change from bonfire beacon to lighthouse beacon at the very first meant lessening the penetrating power of the light itself. Brilliance was temporarily sacrificed for the more enduring shine. The bunch of tallow candles at Boston light might have been mistaken for a house light had it not hung in the sky at the top of a tower, and so made its mission sure. And there was no room in the stuffy little lantern for the many candles that might have made a trifle brighter light. But such as it was it served the seamen acceptably for nearly 100 years. Candles gave place finally to a single little solid-wicked spider lamp, burning fish-oil, and probably suspended by chains from the dome of the lantern, making but a poor show through the web-work of casings that framed the small dim panes of glass.

Then the government filled up all the few towers with what was hopefully called a "magnifying and reflecting lantern." This ambitious apparatus consisted of a sort of Argand lamp, backed by a conically crude, un-parabolic metal reflector not brighter than a tinpan, and said to have been no more nearly convex in form than a barber's basin. A bull's eye of bottle-green glass, set up in front of the lamp, pretended to have a valu-

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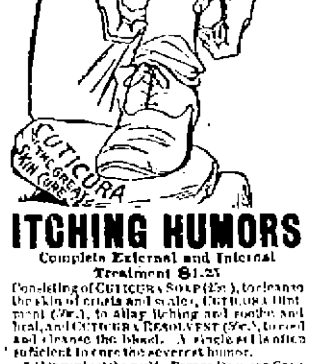

ITCHING HUMORS

Complete External and Internal Treatment $1.25

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, CUTICURA Ointment (50c.), to allay itching and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT (50c.), to cool and cleanse the blood. A single set is often sufficient to cure the severest humor. Sold throughout the world. POTTER D. AND C. CORP., Props., Boston. "How to Cure Itching Humors," free.

We are Agents for Morgan & Wright' Rubber Tires.

J. H. BACHELLER, Langley's Wharf, Newport, R. I.

Preachers Praise

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

No higher praise can be given Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People than the many voluntary testimonials from ministers of the gospel. Here is one from Rev. Enoch Hill, Grand Junction, Iowa:

"I am a firm believer in the efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. For three or four years I was a sufferer from general debility. I seemed to be lacking in vitality, was tired out most of the time and sleep gave me no rest or refreshment. I was troubled with headache much of the time and although I was not confined to my bed, my illness incapacitated me for energetic work in my pastorate.

"A sister-in-law living in Nebraska, who had suffered very much and who has used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with good results, recommended them to me and I decided to try them. I had taken but two or three doses of the pills when I found that they were helping me, and further use of the remedy brought such relief that I am glad to offer this public recommendation of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in the interest of suffering humanity."

REV. ENOCH HILL,
Pastor M. E. Church, Grand Junction, Iowa.

At all druggists, or direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N.Y., 50c. per box; six boxes $2.50.

PROVISIONS.

SAUSAGES AND BUCKWHEAT CAKES TO THE FORE ONCE MORE.

When the frost begins to whiten
Ev'ry mountain, ev'ry plain,
Then it is you always brighten—
For it's sausage time again.

[illegible] We furnish the sausage portion of the breakfast, fresh country sausage. Also pork to roast, 10c per lb.

LEVI NORBURY,
Cor. Thames & Marlborough Streets.
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Sweet Briar Hams

FOR OUR

Philadelphia and New York Trade.

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2 Washington Square.

Telephone 240

MICHAEL'S

Pate de foie Gras

In tins and terrines. All sizes.

Pates au Naturel,

Pates en Croute,

Mauviettes, Financiere Caille, etc.

—AT—

Sea Side Market.

JOHN BLUCK & CO.,

CHOICE

Meats,
Vegetables,
Poultry.

103 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

Window Signs

In Great Variety.

The following cards for the window are on sale at the Daily News Job Office. Price 10c. each, or 3 for 25c.:

To Let.
Tenement To Let.
Furnished Rooms To Let.
Rooms To Let.
Furnished Rooms To Let With Board.
Furnished Rooms To Let With or Without Board.
Rooms and Board.
Meals at All Hours.
Table Board.
Boarding.
For Sale.
For Sale or For Rent.
Oysters.
Hot Coffee.

The office has a large assortment of wood type and can furnish other card signs in good style at short notice.

207 Thames Street.

GROCERIES.

FREE

To each and every purchaser of Hornby's

H. O. OATS

We will give, for a limited time, a one and a half pound package of

H. O. PANCAKE FLOUR FREE.

—AT—

Kenyon & Smith's,

100 BROADWAY.

Drink Distilled Water.

Remember that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

The water that you are using may be pure today and contaminated tomorrow.

Be on the safe side and let us send you a bottle of Palatable Distilled, the perfect drinking water. The price is easy, bottles containing five gallons only

30 cents.

—AT—

The Boston Grocery,

CITY HALL SQUARE, BROADWAY.

O. F. WILCOX, Prop'r.

Telephone 339-5.

Just arrived. Another lot of

BUCKWHEAT

Self-raising and the plain.

We are still selling our own brand of

Coffee.

5 lb. cans for	$1.00
2 lb. cans for	.40
1 lb. cans for	.25

Try it. The best coffee on earth for the money.

We give checks cashed at the BIJOU, 30 Thames Street.

PHIL. STEVENS,

48 & 50 Thames Street.

Sleeplessness.

Dr. Robert A. Fleming recently lectured on "Sleep" to the Edinburgh Health Society. Cold feet meant blood in excess in brain and internal organs, and therefore no sleep was possible until the feet were warm; a hot water bottle was in no sense a luxury; in such a case it was a necessity. We have them, guaranteed quality.

The Hub Pharmacy,

E. S. Blumenkranz, Dispensing Pharmacist.

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TELEPHONE 214

PRINTING AT THE NEWS JOB OFFICE.

GROCERIES.

A BIG DROP

In the price of flour. We are selling the

Best Haxall Flour, $5 a barrel; 65c a bag.
Best St. Louis Flour, $4.50 a barrel; 60c a bag.

10 pound Tub Butter,	$1.50
10 pound Tub Pure Lard,	.90
5 dozen Eggs,	$1.00
4 pounds best 50c Oolong Tea,	$1.00
Our Best Hams, a pound,	.12
Our Best Shoulders, a pound,	.09

We have received a new lot of cereals, including Flaked Rice, Cream of Wheat, Shredded Wheat, Buckwheat, Aunt Jemima's Pancake Flour, Hominy and Farina.

THOMAS W. LYONS,
465 Thames Street.

Start Right.

To start right you must begin the day with a nice breakfast, and with the following you can select material for one:

Aunt Maria Pancake Flour, per package,	10c
Self-Raising Buckwheat,	10c, 16c and 22c
Mother's Oats,	10c
Cream Wheat,	15c
Genuine Maple Syrup,	25c

Then try some one of our Coffees:

Private Blend Java and Mocha,	35c
Ocean House,	30c
Bellevue,	25c

We have just received invoices of Citron, Orange and Lemon Peel.

Also some extra good Seeded Raisins, 2 pounds for 25c. Hatchet Brand Clam Chowder, 13c. Canned Clams, 10c.

—AT—

J. H. Brierley's

Grocery and Market,

477 Thames Street.

Telephone 328-5.

Arrived today, a carload of

Jones & Co's Hungarian 0 0 Flour,

In barrels, half barrels and 1-8 barrel bags.

I also have a large lot of Pillsbury's Best and the celebrated Corner Stone Flour in all size packages.

These three brands of flour are the products of three of the very best Flour Milling Companies in the world. My prices are always the lowest, quality considered.

—AT—

James A. Eddy's

Cash Grocery and Market.

250 THAMES STREET.

Telephone 110.

Fresh Canned Shrimps

New Fat No. 1 Mackerel.

FRESH SMOKED SALMON.

Peckham & Manchester,

BROADWAY.

Directly opposite the New City Hall.

ESTABLISHED 1814.

AN EXCELLENT ROASTED MARACAIBO COFFEE

Of the very best quality at 22c; 5 1-4 lbs for $1.

My Celebrated B. & M. Coffee

(Suits everyone) at 32c; 5 lbs. at 30c. 10 lbs. at 29c.

FANCY TABLE BUTTERS.

P. E. Sharpless' "Osinton" "Sweet Butter"

C. SHERMAN & CO.

Telephone 351-2.

CHAMPION'S LINE.

28 Kinsley's Wharf. Telephone.

Naphtha Launches, Sail and Row Boats.

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The Newport Journal contains the best matter in the Daily News each week, and will be sent anywhere in the United States, postage paid, for $2 a year in advance. Requests for change of address should give old address as well as the new.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements, without special position, $1 a square for the first insertion and 25 cents for each continuance. Ten lines, or less, nonpareil type (or five-sixths of an inch) make a square. Advertisements of five lines or less are taken at about one-half these rates. A discount is allowed on all advertisements ordered in the Daily for more than one week.

Yearly or Term Advertisers are limited to their immediate business, are guaranteed but five insertions in a week, and are allowed twenty-five changes a year. Electrotypes will be used without extra charge if solid metal; "wood backs" cannot be used with safety to the press.

Advertisers using both the daily and weekly papers gain the advantage of distinct classes of readers, no person reading both the daily and weekly. The Journal goes among people who read no other local paper.

PRINTING.

The News has six steam presses and has a large and well appointed job office.

Newport Daily News

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1900.

A PUBLIC SPIRITED ACT.

Aldermen Shepley and Haire, by their generous and spontaneous offer of the use of their private property for an emergency hospital for typhoid fever patients, have shown their public spirit and real interest in the welfare of the city in a very practical and sensible way. The location is a fairly central one, and so convenient of access; and we assure that the house is well suited to the purpose, and will afford a comfortable place of refuge for fever sufferers should typhoid further spread in the city to such an extent as to require its use, which we trust and believe is not to be the case. It is a commendable thing which Messrs. Shepley and Haire have done, and the people of Newport will not withhold from them their gratitude and thanks.

MORE STRAWS.

Our ex-Presidents have within a few days shown their stand on the question of the election. Of General Harrison as a strong supporter of the Republican party, there has been little doubt, and it has not been believed that Mr. Cleveland would swerve from his position taken four years ago; he has not, according to the letter recently published as from him, and in which he endorses his old utterances as to the necessity of maintaining the gold standard and attacked by Mr. Bryan. General Harrison has been claimed by the Bryanites on what grounds it is impossible to say, but the hope that he was at least wavering in his adherence to President McKinley has been made much of by the silver men. This makes it all the more painful for them to have General Harrison come out with the statement that in his opinion Mr. Bryan's election would throw government and business affairs in confusion, and that "a change of administration would almost certainly renew industrial and economic conditions from which we have so happily escaped." The belief of such men as Carl Schurz and Gamaliel Bradford, that the Republican party can be defeated in the Presidency enough to serve their anti-annexation theories, and yet have sufficient strength left to maintain the gold standard and other things of value is said to be most mistaken.

Ex-Secretary Olney has made very public the fact that he is the only member of Mr. Cleveland's two cabinets who is supporting Mr. Bryan. This is significant of the general appreciation of the character of the Democratic candidate. In the last week there has been even stronger light thrown on the erratic and irrational tendencies of mind of Mr. Bryan. His greatest enemies and his best friends have been alike surprised by wild statements and lack of logic, and the doubtful are turning toward the camp of the administration in increasing numbers, owing to the peculiar turn of the eloquent flow of speech of the Westerner, who [illegible] to confuse and dazzle the common folk by brilliant talk, without regard to its foundation in truth. This may go down with the unreasoning, but it is having a bad effect for the candidate when read by men who think.

A STUPID STRIKE.

The strike of [illegible] plate engravers employed by Tiffany & Co., the New York [illegible], will scarcely create [illegible]. The men have been [illegible] $30 to $40 a week and [illegible] for higher wages but because [illegible] employers would not [illegible] to their demands [illegible] of [illegible]. The strikers [illegible] New York [illegible] to [illegible] a [illegible] in [illegible] hats [illegible] and are [illegible] the men who [illegible] the vacant positions [illegible] where champagne [illegible] served.

It [illegible] the strikers that [illegible] of [illegible] received $40 each, [illegible] $85 [illegible] $60 each as their wages [illegible], but they say they had to work hard to get it. Few men earn that amount of wages in a week, and many do not get it in a month even with hard work and they are fairly content at that.

ANOTHER BURDEN FOR THE SCHOOLS.

A writer in "Suggestive Therapeutics" wants an hour a day taken from the present school work and devoted to teaching children the art of proper breathing. Thirty minutes of this work in the morning and another thirty minutes in the afternoon would, in his opinion, "wipe tuberculosis off the earth in two generations." According to this authority, there are "three methods of breathing: First, abdominal; second, rib; third, upper chest. The right method to teach the young is the long, deep breath, which is a combination of all three: beginning with the abdomen and ending with the upper chest. As much air as possible, followed by gradual exhalation. That method can be taught to a child in about two minutes."

Why the school time should be taken for this and the teachers made to give what should be home instruction is not apparent, but that it is well that a child should be taught to eat and breathe and walk and speak properly there is no doubt, even if it does not strike every one as certain that deep breathing will prove a sure cure for consumption.

AMERICA'S MOST FAMOUS MEN.

The selection of names in the Hall of Fame contest was concluded yesterday, with the examination of the jurors' awards of eligibles in the statesmen's class. Ninety-seven of the 100 jurors chosen submitted lists, two jurors having died and the third being Governor Roosevelt, who was evidently too busy making fame for himself to attend to the matter. The jurors presented 252 names, only 30 of which were voted on by the required 51 jurors. George Washington received the full vote; Abraham Lincoln and Daniel Webster failed to receive only one of these votes; Benjamin Franklin was three short of the full number; Ulysses S. Grant, five short; John Marshall, six short, and Thomas Jefferson, seven short, of the whole number. The others selected are Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry W. Longfellow, Washington Irving, Jonathan Edwards, David G. Farragut, Samuel F. B. Morse, Henry Clay, George Peabody, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Robert E. Lee, Peter Cooper, Horace Mann, Henry Ward Beecher, Eli Whitney, James Kent, Joseph Story, John Adams, William Ellery Channing, John James Audubon, Elias Howe, William Morris Hunt, Gilbert Stuart and Asa Gray. The senate of the University of New York, in which is vested the power of absolute and peremptory veto, confined itself to a simple confirmation of the jurors' selections, and accordingly the names given above will be accorded a place on the tablets of the Hall of Fame as those of the most famous Americans.

A PRESIDENTIAL FORECAST.

The New York Sun, on what it considers the best authority, from a source not associated with either of the national committees, gives the following as the result of the Presidential election—McKinley, 276; Bryan, 171. The states that are given to McKinley are California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming. The Bryan states are Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. It is remarked, moreover, that Maryland and Kentucky may be included in the McKinley column, giving the Republicans 297 and leaving only 150 for the Democrats.

The difficulty in finding an eligible princess to marry the heir-presumptive to the Russian throne is agitating the courts of Europe. No Roman Catholic will be considered, and of the Greek church there is none except of too close relationship. Margaret of Connaught is the most desirable of the Protestant princesses, and if the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will consent to let a daughter go from England, the choice may fall there. The dearth of Protestant princesses in Europe is surprising. The six stalwart young sons of the Kaiser have helped tip the scale the wrong way, and there are at this time, as a rule, few young people among the Protestant families of the blood.

The general prosperity of the country is shown in the report of the comptroller of the currency of the condition of the savings banks. For the year ending June 30, 1900, the increase in deposits is shown to be $173,762,069, the aggregate being $2,431,171,150. The number of depositors has increased from 5,079,732 to 5,370,109, a gain of 290,377, and the average deposit has increased from $385.90 to $397.17. From these totals are excluded the figures of the stock savings banks of the Western and Southern states, which had savings deposits in 1897 of about $203,000,000, and which have probably increased in the three intervening years to fully $300,000,000.

Major John Byrne, president of the New York Democratic Honest Money League, is as outspoken as any one in the campaign in his denunciation of Bryan. He says the Democratic candidate is dragging the great position of candidacy for the Presidency to the lowest level it has ever been brought in this country. "His paramount issue," the major says, "is to array one class of citizens against another, and to breed discontent and unhappiness, to stir up the worst passions and prejudices of the masses against law, order and property. It is anarchy, pure and simple, equal to everything that precipitated the French Revolution."

President Harper has announced the building this coming year of a commons for men, similar to the one at Christ Church College in England. A club house, with reading room, café and billiard room, will be in connection with it. President Harper also sounds a call for funds to create a gymnasium and commons for the women students. As asking means getting in his case, the women may expect to be provided for soon.

Former President Cleveland has announced that a letter he wrote in 1895, a year before Bryan was first nominated, fully expresses his views at the present time. In that letter he pointed out in unmistakable words the evils which would come from free silver. He does not discuss the issues of the present campaign, but says: "I could not state the case better at this time if I should try. I have not changed my opinion as then expressed in the least."

Hon. George Gray, former United States Senator from Delaware, and now judge of the Third United States judicial circuit, will probably be selected, with former President Benjamin Harrison, to represent this country on The Hague permanent arbitration tribunal. The place was offered to former President Grover Cleveland, but was declined by him.

The lottery scheme of selling the Paris exposition tickets is pronounced a failure. A few got the money prizes, and the rest of the people induced to gamble after this fashion are sadly out of pocket, with hosts of unsold tickets on hand.

THE INCOME TAX IN GERMANY.

Numerous attempts to evade the income tax in force in Germany has prompted an interesting report on the subject from United States Consul General Guenther at Frankfort to the State Department. The ingenious methods by which taxpayers have attempted to defraud and deceive are all set down in an official German publication, a few of which the consul general recites in his report. In one instance a merchant set down his income for two years at $3,401, while in reality it amounted to $15,771. He kept three small books with false entries, in addition to his regular books, to bear out his statement, but all to no purpose, as the fraud was discovered, and besides back taxes, he had a fine of $2,850 to pay.

In another case a very prominent and highly esteemed manufacturer, who at first objected to an investigation with a great show of indignation, was found to have understated his income by $10,000, having to pay a fine of nearly $5,000. A high municipal officer stated his income at one sixth of the actual amount and his estate was attached after his death to recover the back taxes due. In other instances the frauds were invariably discovered, and the resultant penalty imposed has in each case been so heavy as to make an attempt to deceive hardly worth while.

A highly respected dealer in wines falsified his books, declaring, during six years, an income of 590,000 marks ($140,420), while it amounted to over 1,000,000 marks. He had to pay 130,000 marks ($30,940) as a penalty. A "rentier," who had not mentioned his income from speculations and thereby had not paid taxes on 447,000 marks ($106,386), had to pay 18,065 marks ($4,514) back taxes and fine of 14,000 marks ($3,332).

A high school teacher had concealed his income on which he would have had to pay 371 marks in taxes. He had to pay four times this amount as penalty. A clerk who had concealed his income on commissions and had stated his salary too low had to pay 5,000 marks ($1,190) back taxes and fine. The heirs of a director of a bank who for several years had understated his income to the amount of 140,000 marks ($33,320) had to pay 33,035 marks ($7,862) in back taxes.

Among others who had to pay back taxes and heavy fines were a physician who had concealed an inheritance from his father-in-law, two merchants who every year had deducted their household expenses from their income, a lawyer who had concealed his wife's income from interest, etc.

In three years, from October, 1896, to September 30, 1899, 3,983 penalty cases occurred, on which the penalties amounted to $284,000 and the back taxes to something over $100,000. Statistics show that the number of appeals and complaints against the income tax is now decreasing, although the number of taxpayers is on the increase.

CALIFORNIA PRODUCTS.

[San Francisco Chronicle.]

At one time California was known only as a land yielding three pastoral products—horns, hides, and tallow. Later it became well known abroad through an alliterative trinity of agricultural products—wheat, wine and wool. A better knowledge of soil and climate capabilities destroyed the alliteration of the state's three leading agricultural products, through the substitution of fruits for wool. The prospects are promising at present that in the very near future California's fame as a mineral producer will be represented by a trinity which so far outranks all other metals and minerals in the annual output as to be conspicuous—gold, copper and petroleum.

Gold has, of course, held the first position among the state's mineral productions so far since its discovery in 1849. It may continue for all time to outrank all other mineral productions here; but it would be rash at present so to assert.

During the last four years copper and petroleum have been coming to the front as claimants to a leading position in California's mineral productions. There is much less said about copper now than was said a year ago, and there is apparently a falling off in public interest in it. Diminishing interest in copper mining is, however, only apparent, not real, because it is temporarily overshadowed by the extraordinary developments of recent times in the mineral oil measures of the state, which have for a year or more absorbed public attention almost exclusively. Still, the exploration of the big bodies of copper ore lying in San Bernardino, Fresno, Calaveras, Shasta, and Siskiyou counties is being prosecuted with unremitting diligence and the production is steadily increasing.

At one time quicksilver promised to rank high as a California mineral production, but we learned comparatively early in the history of the industry of cinnabar mining here that it has limitations beyond which it cannot be carried on profitably. Although there is at present a revival in quicksilver mining, oil and copper have both distanced it. Last year copper mining contributed about $4,000,000 to the mineral wealth of the state, and the products of oil measures over $3,000,000. In another year it is not improbable that each of these minerals will have doubled the value of the output. As a copper producer California may not surpass or equal either Michigan, Montana, or Arizona, but as an oil producer it has been predicted by experts who have examined her oil measures that she will in time outrank Pennsylvania.

A BRAVE IRISHMAN.

A Confederate Orderly Who Met Grim Death With a Laugh.

[Louisville Courier-Journal.]

"Courage, fidelity and honesty are the soldier's cardinal virtues, which, summed up, read the plain and simple doing of one's duty. And it was in Rice Graves's battery before Fort Donelson that the virtues of the Confederate soldier were tried to the uttermost," said the old staff officer.

"Among them all Tom Riley, the orderly, shone out resplendent, for he went to certain death against orders, because he thought it was his duty. Graves's battery had been gotten up in the lower part of Kentucky. 'No married man nor men with sweethearts need apply' had been the order of the captain in organizing it. And the battery looked the part—they were the dare-devils of Donelson. They would sing while they shot and crack jokes repulsing a charge. The captain had made Riley his orderly. Between the two there was an affection almost brotherly.

"On the second day of Donelson Graves's battery was in a mighty tight box. The battery had been ordered into the rifle pits, and it seemed to the men that about a million bluecoats were shooting at them. For hours they lay under the leaden storm. The enemy kept coming closer and closer. Something had to be done. To show one's head above the trenches meant death.

"'Run out a gun and let 'em have it, boys,' said Graves.

"One round was fired, but it seemed only to bring down on that spot every Federal gun in reach. To re-load the Confederate piece one man had to show himself. The gunner sprang to his place, rammer in hand. The piece was re-loaded, but the cannoneer fell dead. Again, the gun from Graves's battery spoke. A second time it was re-loaded, and a second cannoneer lay dead beside his piece. Time after time this was repeated. The dead piled up about the gun. The entire Federal fire concentrated in an effort to silence it. It took two men now for one shot. The battery boys had quit joking—they lay grim and determined in the pit. As one fell the others moved up toward the gun. The nearest would say, 'Good-by, fellows,' and jump to his place only to fall a minute later. The captain had ordered Tom Riley to stay behind when the battery went into the pits, but scarcely had the men got settled before Riley appeared.

"'I couldn't help it, sir,' he said to Graves, and took his place among the men. Slowly death worked its way along the line toward Riley. Now he was three, then two, and one before the captain saw the danger. 'Come here, Riley,' he cried. 'You are not a gunner. You are my orderly. You have no business there.'

"The cannoneer before Riley fell dead. The wild Irishman seized the rammer, and turned to the captain. 'It is my duty, sir,' he said. Then, as though on parade, but with desperate swiftness, he began to load the gun. A shot knocked him to his knees, but he staggered up again and finished the work. Then he turned and bowed in the direction of the bluecoats. 'Why don't ye learn how to shoot,' he yelled.

"He stepped back into cover and fell, bleeding from half-a-dozen wounds. 'I wouldn't give 'em the satisfaction o' knowing it,' he murmured faintly. Two of the men picked him up tenderly and began to carry him to the rear. They passed Graves, and Riley, looking up, saw tears in his captain's eyes.

"The orderly, already dying, was recalled to life. He forced a bloody laugh. 'Shure, captain, darlint,' he cried, 'don't ye mind. Why, I ain't had so much fun since me mither died.' And Tom Riley tried to salute, but died before he could quite manage it."

RUBBER MILK.

The "latex," or, as it is commonly called, the milk of the principal rubber tree (Hevea Braziliensis of Seringueira) of Brazil, is a milky juice contained in a special set of tubes and ducts in the tree, known as the "lacticiferous" system. This juice is quite different from what is called the sap, and is said not to play any part in the ordinary nutrition of the tree. The simple extraction of the latex cannot kill the tree, and the common statement that the trees are "bled to death" is a mistake. This rubber milk, as it exudes from the tree, is of a dazzling whiteness and really somewhat resembles milk, inasmuch as it consists of an emulsion in which "caoutchouc" takes the place of the butter in the ordinary milk. The fluid part consists of water with very small quantities of albuminous matter, organic acids and phosphates in solution. The extraction of the latex is accomplished by simply making an incision through the bark of the tree, when a thin stream of milk flows out and continues running for three or four hours and then ceases of its own accord. A great number of these incisions are made in each tree. In order to obtain the crude rubber of commerce from the latex, the latter is evaporated until the watery portion is driven off, leaving the caoutchouc as a solid residue.

In the Amazon district, from which more than one half the rubber supply of the world is obtained, the method employed is as follows: A small fire is lighted on the ground, over which is placed a funnel-shaped hood for concentrating the smoke and hot gases. A wooden paddle is dipped into the latex and then revolved over the upper end of the funnel in the smoke from the fire until the juice is dried in a layer on the paddle. The latter is then dipped and dried again and the process repeated until a ball or "biscuit," as it is called, of solid rubber is formed on the end of it. This is removed after it has reached a certain size and the paddle is ready for a repetition of the process. This seems rather a crude method for an industry producing a product with an annual value of $75,000,000, but owing to the rapidity with which putrefaction occurs (which very much damages the rubber) in the crude latex, it is necessary to drive off the watery and albuminous contents very soon after its collection, and, as the trees are widely scattered, this process has to be carried out in places where modern machinery is out of the question.

THE NEW CHINESE CAPITAL.

[Boston Herald.]

The action of the Chinese court in locating itself at the city of Seganfoo, in the province of Shen Si, must be attributed to its intention to keep itself removed as far as possible from an opportunity for foreign interference. It is not strange that the city of Seganfoo has been selected as the seat of government, for not only does it fulfil the condition of having its site far removed from the seacoast, but it is also the old historic capital of the Chinese empire. Pekin has been the seat of the imperial government for less than 500 years, and its maintenance during quite a part of that time was probably due to the fact that it was not far from the borders of Mongolia and Manchuria, and thus favored by the Mongol and Manchu dynasties, which about that time controlled between them the destinies of the empire. But for more than 2,000 years prior to 1100, with but a short interval, Seganfoo was the Chinese capital, and in consequence of its historic character it has been maintained by the imperial government as a possible place for retreat. The city itself consists of an inclosed square, the four side walls of its fortifications being each six miles in length. In the most direct line it is 600 miles from the seacoast, and by the ordinary routes of travel this distance is about 800. It will thus be seen, when it is taken into account that there are no railways in this part of China, that even the interior waterways would not be available for military purposes, that the Chinese government has retired beyond the reach of the allied armies, except on the supposition that a campaign is to be carried on which would require hundreds of thousands of men, years of time, and the practical destruction of the Chinese empire.

THE HARRIMAN HOUSEWARMING.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr.'s housewarming, Saturday, October 20, is to be the most important event in society up to that date. The new Harriman house, which adjoins the Whitelaw Reid place at White Plains, N. Y., is probably the most perfectly equipped country house in the New York suburbs, every modern convenience that conspires to home comforts being found in the house, which is of wood and brick, painted white, and decidedly colonial in exterior appearance; but inside everything suggests the first French empire. From the piazza a view of Long Island sound, with about 60 miles of shoreline, is obtained.

The housewarming is to take the form of a dinner dance. Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Trenor L. Park, Mrs. Reynal and other residents in the neighborhood will entertain large house parties from Friday to Monday, and go with their guests to the Harriman place Saturday. Mrs. Park will give a dinner to 30 guests Friday evening, her guests remaining for the ball. The company will gather at the Harriman house at 10 o'clock, supper will be served at midnight, and a cotillon will be danced afterward. Mr. and Mrs. Harriman will entertain a house party of 30 for the week end from Friday.

OFFICE CONSTRUCTING QUARTERMASTER, Newport, R. I., Oct. 3, 1900. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for constructing Coal-house at Fort Adams, R. I., will be received here until 12 M., Oct. 17, 1900. Bidders must state separate amounts for construction and for coal handling appliances. Information furnished on application. U. S. reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for coal-house," H. P. YOUNG, Q. M. 10-3-1009.

A Medicine That Cures

Is what the sufferer from disease desires above all things else. Therefore thousands turn to Hood's Sarsaparilla when afflicted with scrofula, salt rheum, rheumatism, dyspepsia, catarrh or other ailments originating in impure blood. This medicine has stood the test, and its great record of marvelous cures attests its power to make new, rich, pure blood and conquer disease. It is what the system needs at this season to give vigor and vitality, tone the stomach, create an appetite and cure that tired feeling. It strengthens and sustains the nerves, and gives sweet, refreshing sleep.

Disordered Stomach – "I suffered from impure blood and disordered stomach. After taking four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I was entirely cured." W. L. Zwick, 224 Mill Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. Sold by all druggists. Be sure to get Hood's.

For Sale.

LARGE TRACT OF LAND,

Very handsomely wooded. High land. The location is one of the finest in Newport or on the coast. Moderate price.

APPLY TO

R. O. Derby, 138 Bellevue Ave.

Wall Paper

—AT—

HALF PRICE.

On Monday, the 15th inst., we shall commence our annual clearance sale of Wall Papers. The entire stock will be offered at half price for **Cash.**

10c. Papers at 5c.
15c. Papers at 8c.
25c. Papers at 12c.
35c. Papers at 18c.
50c. Papers at 25c.
All Borders half price.

COME EARLY.

Wm. C. Cozzens & Co., 138 Thames Street.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF **Second-Hand Furniture.** Write or wire JAMES SHAW & CO., Auctioneers, 26 Pleasant street, Fall River, Mass.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13, 8 A. M.—For New England—Partly cloudy tonight; Sunday, fair in the northern part and rain in the southern portion; fresh to brisk easterly winds, possibly becoming high on the southern coast Sunday afternoon.

FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY.

BOSTON, Oct. 13, 8 A. M.—For Boston and vicinity—Fair, followed by rain late tonight and Sunday; easterly winds, increasing in force.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The storm which was central off the Florida coast yesterday has moved northward, and is central off the North Carolina coast this morning, with lowest barometer of 29.78 inches, at Hatteras. It continues of moderate energy, with only brisk winds on the Middle Atlantic coast. The weather is generally cloudy in the coast states from New England southward, with rains in the Middle states. In other parts of the country fair and generally clear weather is the rule this morning. Over all western districts the pressure remains moderately low, but without defined centre. The temperature has not changed greatly in any section, and is generally seasonably warm. At 8 a. m. it was 58 at Boston; at New York, 62; Washington, 60; New Orleans, 60; St. Louis, 54; Chicago, 58; St. Paul, 44, and San Francisco, 52.

J. W. SMITH,
Local Forecast Official.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

	8 h	12 h	14 h
Temperature,	61	72	70
Barometer,	29.89	29.89	29.89
Wind,	W	S W	S W.
Weather,	Fair	Fair	Cloudy

MINIATURE CALENDAR.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13.
Sun rises .... 5 h 51 m
Sun sets .... 17 h 06 m
Moon rises .... 21 h 16 m
Length of day .... 11 h 12 m
Day's decrease .... 4 h 05 m
High water .... 11 h 02 m; 23 h 44 m

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 14.
Sun rises .... 5 h 55 m
Sun sets .... 17 h 05 m
Moon rises .... 22 h 17 m
Length of day .... 11 h 10 m
Day's decrease .... 1 h 07 m
High water .... 12 h 05 m; 0 h 00 m

MONDAY, OCTOBER 15.
Sun rises .... 5 h 56 m
Sun sets .... 17 h 03 m
Moon rises .... 23 h 19 m
Length of day .... 11 h 07 m
Day's decrease .... 1 h 10 m
High water .... 0 h 57 m; 13 h 11 m

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16.
Sun rises .... 5 h 57 m
Sun sets .... 17 h 01 m
Moon rises .... — h — m
Length of day .... 11 h 04 m
Day's decrease .... 1 h 11 m
High water .... 1 h 56 m; 14 h 16 m

Moon's Phases.
Full Moon, October 8, 6 h 18 m, W.
Last Quarter, October 15, 4 h 51 m, E.
New Moon, October 23, 8 h 27 m, E.
First Quarter, October 31, 3 h 15 m, W.

NEW TODAY.

Peter Bryer—Ales; 5th page.
Wanted—Young Girl; 7th page.
Levi Norbury—Sausages; 3d page.
Lost—Plain Gold Watch; 7th page.
Found—Anchor and Cable; 7th page.
Wanted—Situation as Cook; 7th page.
Wanted—Four or Five Rooms; 7th page.
Kenyon & Smith—H. O. Oats; 3d page.
Barney's Music Store—Pianos; 5th page.
Lost—Young White Bull Dog; 7th page.
Middletown Cavalcade—Notice; 4th page.
Walsh Bros.—Glenwood Ranges; 5th page.
Wanted—Situation by Young Girl; 7th page.
The Boston Grocery—Distilled Water; 3d page.
Wm. C. Cozzens & Co.—Wall Paper; 4th page.
Cleveland's Superior Baking Powder; 5th page.
Newport Conclave—Bazaar Continued; 5th page.
James Swan & Co.—Second Hand Furniture; 4th.

FOR SALE,

To close an estate, an excellent

Dwelling-house Property on Corne Street.

A BARGAIN.

Herbert L. Dyer, 1 Travers Block.

Steam and Hot Water Heating.

Gas and Electric Lighting.

Electric Bells, Burglar Alarms

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HENRY BULL, JR., Agent,
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FOR SALE.

We offer for sale, for the Savings Bank of Newport, the Sarah D. Brinley property at 122 Rhode Island avenue. Terms and particulars on application.

HENRY BULL, JR.
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
137 THAMES STREET.

NOTICE.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE

Middletown Cavalcade

AT THE TOWN HALL, ON MONDAY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK, IN ANTICIPATION OF A GENERAL PARADE ON THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 18, IN NEWPORT. THOSE INTERESTED FROM NEWPORT AND PORTSMOUTH ARE INVITED TO ATTEND.

M. BULL.

NOW IS THE TIME TO LOOK AND SEE IF YOUR PATH DOESN'T NEED SOME OF

Peckham Bros.' Blue Stone Path Gravel

Or crushed stone to fill up the washout places from the winter. Peckham Bros., Middletown, R. I. Newport P. O. address Box 190.

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To Naval Officers and Others Seeking Winter Residences.

A number of furnished houses from which to select, in the best streets and avenues of Newport. Up till May 1901: For $250, $300, $400, $500, $600, $750. One on the Inner Harbor for $300.

TELEPHONE NO. 320.

DIED.

SHAW—In this city, 13th inst., Mary Lillian, elder daughter of James H. and Mary A. Shaw. Born Sept. 28, 1875.

"Fold her, oh, Father,
In thine arms,
And let her henceforth be
A messenger of love between
Our spirits and the wrong."

Providence and Fall River papers please copy.

DICKEY—Suddenly, at Tuxedo Park, N. Y., 12th inst., Frances Russell, widow of Hon. Hugh T. Dickey of New York, and daughter of the late Henry Louis DeKoven of Middletown, Conn. Funeral at Trinity Chapel, New York, Monday, October 15, at 10 A. M.

HORNBY—In Fall River, 11th inst., William Hornby, aged 51 years.

COLLINS—In Fall River, 11th inst., Ellen Collins, aged 67 years.

GREENE—In Fall River, 11th inst., John T., son of Ann and the late Patrick A. Greene, aged 20 years.

DAVOLL—In Little Compton, 9th inst., M. Annie Coppinger, daughter of George A. Davoll, aged 21 years.

MOWRY—In Providence, 12th inst., Amey Hunt, widow of Scott W. Mowry, in her 81st year.

HOLDEN—In Shannock, 11th inst., Waity W. Holden, in her 81st year.

ENGSTRUME—In Warwick, 12th inst., Christopher C. Engstrume, in his 69th year.

WILCOX—In Peacedale, 12th inst., Mattie, daughter of Benjamin M. Wilcox of Wakefield, in her 28th year.

BURGESS—In Clayville, 11th inst., Albert P. Burgess, in his 44d year.

ROBERT C. COTTRELL, Undertaker and Embalmer, 322 & 324 Thames street. Residence, 104 Mill street. Telephone at office and residence.

JAMES A. DUNPHY, Undertaker and Embalmer, graduate Massachusetts College of Embalming, 613 Thames street. Residence 6 Mount Vernon street. Telephone at office and residence.

When you need medicine you should get the best that money can buy, and experience proves this to be Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Cottage for Rent.

I have Mrs. Bessie Brown's cottage for rent on the northerly side of Thurston avenue. This is a seven room cottage and has beside a bath room. Has hot and cold water connections, set range, also hot-air furnace; house has concrete cellar and a piazza. I am instructed to rent or to sell this property.

We have a few furnished houses and some excellent half houses for rent, also house lots for sale in all sections of the city.

SIMEON HAZARD, Real Estate Agent,
Telephone 350. 94 Broadway.

GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW

Of the very best quality.

H. L. MARSH & CO.,
(H. L. Marsh. Howard Z. Peckham.)
TELEPHONE 299.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A large Stewart parlor stove in prime condition. Apply at Andrews's Storehouse, Fir street.

FOR SALE. Good Bay Mare.

Can be seen at Fort Hill Farm, Middletown, R. I.

F. S. & S. P. BARKER.

FOR SALE, CHEAP,
Two-masted Fishing Boat,
26-foot keel, 10-foot beam, 3 foot deep; centre board. Apply to Mr. Bliven, Spring wharf.

Ready Today.

The Newport Journal is seven-column quarto paper the same as the Daily News, and contains each week the best of the matter, local and general, which the Daily has had the previous six days, in the original form, making it a most excellent paper to send to an absent friend or to keep for reference. This week's issue, ready for mailing today, will contain as its leading features:

The Typhoid Fever Epidemic.
Voting Machines Rejected by the Board of Aldermen.
The New and the Old City Hall.
More Room Needed for the Public Schools.
Divorce Docket and other Cases before the Appellate Court.
Annual Sermon before the Newport Artillery.
Another Challenge for the America's Cup.
Cornelius Vanderbilt Returns Prizes Won by the Rainbow.

Single copies, in wrappers, 5 cents, or will be sent to any address in the United States at the rate of $2 a year.

Daily News Office, 207 Thames St.

EDWIN T. BANNING
Architect,
209 Thames Street
ROOM 26.

CLEVELAND'S

Superior Baking Powder

Insures light, sweet, delicious and wholesome food

Cleveland's baking powder makes the biscuit and cake of finest flavor and quality and renders them more digestible and nutritious.

CLEVELAND BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Care must be taken to avoid baking powders made from alum. Such powders are sold cheap, because they cost but a few cents per pound. Alum is a corrosive acid, which taken in food means injury to health.

FOR AN EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.

Use of the Hall Estate on Broadway Offered by Aldermen Shepley and Haire.

The board of aldermen special committee had had considerable difficulty in finding a suitable house for use as a temporary hospital for typhoid fever sufferers and its quest had been unsuccessful until last evening, when Aldermen Shepley and Haire, who own the Hall estate on the corner of Broadway and Collins street, offered the use of the house, free of charge, for the purpose. The committee this morning at once began preparing the building for its new purposes. The house is well adapted for use as a hospital, is unfurnished and needs but little to make it serviceable. It had no plumbing but is connected with a drain leading into the West Broadway sewer, and there were city water pipes in the cellar. These were at once connected and work was commenced in fitting a bath room with full sanitary arrangements, and to connect this with the drain. A new range was put in, curtains hung and a number of scrub-women engaged to clean the windows and floors. This work will be completed without delay, and the rooms will then be equipped with single iron beds, ready for patients.

The house has four rooms on the first floor, including the kitchen; six in the second story, including the bath room, and one finished room in the attic. The first-floor rooms are large and will accommodate three or four beds each, while in some of the second-story rooms two beds can be put up. One or two of the upper rooms are only large enough for one bed, and will be suited for the isolation of extreme cases. There are several closets which will undoubtedly be found useful in the care of patients. The rooms on the lower floor have open fireplaces, but in the second story there are no heating arrangements and it will be necessary to put up stoves if heat is needed.

It is understood that nurses can be secured in Boston and that they will come as soon as sent for and be ready for work as soon as the new hospital is ready. It is also understood that the Newport Hospital has offered the services of its nurses, as it is now better equipped than it was last week.

During the past week three additional cases have been admitted to the Newport Hospital and there are now four beds available for cases.

THE JETER FAMILY AT WAKEFIELD.

(Narragansett Times.)

A good-sized audience greeted the family of Rev. H. N. Jeter of Newport, at Bell's hall, and were greatly pleased with the musicale given by them. It was first-class in every respect, and many were the expressions of satisfaction dropped as the throng passed out of the hall. Leonard, the older son, has the learning of an experienced and well-cultured professional, while the two older daughters very modestly acted well their parts and were often encored by the appreciative audience. Master Walter only lacks the years to be an "old-time" performer, lacking no grace to appear to advantage, even to the arranging of the skirts of his dress suit; while little Mary captivated the audience by her shy manners and superb accompaniments on the piano. The musicale was good in every respect.

Mr. Jeter is the pastor of the Shiloh Baptist Church of Newport, which he has served for 25 years. At the expiration of the quarter-century with his people Mr. Jeter offered his resignation, and thought to remove from the people to whom he had given the early years of his ministry, but was prevailed upon to withdraw it and remain with those who had stood by him so many years. Could Mr. Jeter give more time to filling engagements with his family they would come into greater popularity by a music-loving people, but the duties of his pastorate prevent it.

We bespeak a warm welcome to Mr. Jeter and his family when they shall again visit Wakefield. The Methodist Episcopal church and society made no mistake when they secured Mr. Jeter and family to give their very enjoyable performance here.

FISH BEGINNING TO BITE.

Yesterday the fall fishing season seemed to open with a big boom. Tautog, which have been scarce and shy, bit in good style off the Dumplings and Beavertail, and it just happened that a number of amateur fishermen were at both places ready to take them in. Little mackerel, which have been plentiful but were not biting, took the hook all around and line No. 1 and No. 2 mackerel were secured by fishermen off the head of the reef and Seal Rock buoys, and even in Castle Hill cove some children out in one of Captain Champion's launches secured big mackerel along with the tinkers.

DEATH OF MRS. HUGH T. DICKEY.

Information has been received here of the sudden death at Tuxedo Park yesterday of Mrs. Frances Russell, widow of Hon. Hugh T. Dickey, at an advanced age. Mrs. Dickey had been a summer resident of Newport for many years, occupying "Riviera" on Halidon avenue, and was here during the past summer, going only a short time ago to Tuxedo. Mrs. Dickey was a member of a well-known family, being the daughter of the late Henry Louis DeKoven, of Middletown, Conn., and a near relative of Reginald DeKoven, the well known composer, who frequently visited her here. The funeral services will be at Trinity Chapel, New York, Monday.

NAVAL NOTES.

Rear Admiral Silas Casey, at present commandant of the League Island navy yard, has been selected to succeed Rear Admiral Albert Kautz as commander of the Pacific station upon the latter's retirement.

As the North Atlantic squadron will not start on its winter cruise south until about December 6 the Navy Department has decided to utilize the intervening two months for necessary repairs on the flagship of the squadron, cruiser New York. The repairs have been ordered to be made at the New York yard, with the condition that they shall be completed by December 6.

The extent of the fleet of small craft, which the army and navy have accumulated gradually in the Far East, is shown by reports to the Navy Department on the amount of work progressing at the Cavite yard. These show four steamers, El Cano, Merivoles, Taalens, and Mindora; three gunboats, the Albay, Calimenes, and Garoqui, and two armored tugs, the Ortolora and Rapido, now undergoing repairs. Some of these boats were captured by the army and turned over to the navy, and all of them are said to be well adapted for service in the shallow waters along the coast.

RHODE ISLAND GREENINGS

25c, per peck; $1.50 per barrel.

—AT—

Brown's Market.

TALKING ON TRUSTS.

Bryan Would Suppress All Private Monopolies.

CIRCLEVILLE, Ohio, Oct. 13.—The second day of Hon. W. J. Bryan's campaign tour began with a good meeting at Chillicothe at 8 o'clock this morning. He had a large audience and spoke for almost 20 minutes, giving his special attention to trusts.

He said that there were some employers who would let their men off to attend Republican meetings but who refused the same privilege to those who wanted to attend Democratic meetings. The second meeting of the day was held at Circleville, with a large attendance, the audience being very enthusiastic.

Mr. Bryan referred in both his Circleville and Lancaster speeches to the case of Attorney General Monnett of this state. At Lancaster he made that official the principal theme of his discussion, saying: "I want to call the attention of Republicans to something which has taken place in their own state, and I want to ask the Republicans whether they can afford to endorse what has been done by the Republican party in this state. A young Republican of ability and of character was nominated for attorney general of Ohio. In the course of his duty he was called upon to commence suit under the laws of this state against a great private monopoly, the Standard Oil Company, and as soon as he commenced the company began its persecution and its opposition. It first tried to frighten him out of doing his duty, then it tried to bribe him out of doing his duty, and when it could neither frighten or bribe it went into the Republican party and defeated him for doing his duty.

"Republican fathers, can you afford to tell your sons that it is better for a man to betray a trust than to do his duty? Can you tell your sons that it is better for a man to violate his oath of office than to risk the hostility of a great corporation? If Monnett can leave the Republican party, cannot the farmer and laboring man and business men whose interests he tried to protect afford to leave the Republican party?"

Continuing, Mr. Bryan said that this opposition to the enforcement of laws was not confined to the state of Ohio, but was found also in the national Republican administration. He contrasted the conduct of the affairs of the nation with the conduct of the legal business of his own state of Nebraska, where he said the Democratic attorney general was obeying the law and prosecuting the trusts.

In conclusion Mr. Bryan said that he would have all private monopolies suppressed wherever found in the United States and said: "If you believe in the trusts, vote the Republican ticket and rebuke Attorney General Monnett for trying to protect you against them."

At Chillicothe Mr. Bryan, as usual, was introduced as the next President, and in reply he said: "Parties nominate the candidates, but the people settle the question, and it is theirs to choose between candidates, between parties and between policies, and all we can ask of the American people is that they shall study and understand the issues and then make their votes represent exactly what they want.

"We have no power to coerce; we have no desire to coerce, and I think I am making a difference here between our party and our opponents, for in 1896 they showed both the power and the desire."

CRUSADE FOR FREEDOM.

Roosevelt Talks to Kentuckians of Liberty Under the Law.

HENDERSON, Ky., Oct. 13.—Governor Roosevelt began his campaign in Kentucky at 8 o'clock this morning with an address at this place. Despite the early hour, there was a large crowd at the depot to greet the governor, who was escorted from the train by the chairman of the Republican state central committee, former Senator Deboe, former Congressman Colson and other prominent Kentucky politicians. He said in part:

"In this campaign I feel that I have a right to appeal to you on more than one issue. I believe emphatically in sound currency, expansion and in honoring the flag; and, most of all, in orderly liberty under the law, which lies at the foundation of our institutions. I believe emphatically in a square deal for every man, and that he be allowed to have his vote counted as it was cast. I believe it in New York and I believe it in Kentucky; and I believe this is less a party contest than a crusade for freedom. I have stood on the platform with Northern men and Southern men, who have worn the gray, and all agree that liberty stands as the basis of American citizenship. If the people are wise they will pursue the course which has brought material prosperity; but greater than material prosperity is freedom."

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Heavy gun practice was resumed this morning.

—Steamer Plymouth arrived from Providence today.

—Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt has completed his season at Lenox.

—Mr. Charles Denniston left Newport for New York this afternoon.

—Messrs. James Stillman and Percy A. Rockefeller are at the Virginia Hot Springs.

—Coast survey steamer Eagle has returned from a surveying trip to Portsmouth Grove.

—Senator G. P. Wetmore sailed from Southampton today for home on steamer St. Louis.

—Mr. Henry A. Curtis, clerk of the Aquidneck Bank, has gone to Peacedale, to remain until Wednesday.

—Miss Marguerite Johnson of John street returned this afternoon from a week's visit to New York.

—Mr. W. A. Siebold, head clerk at the Perry House, has resigned to accept a position in New York.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor have arranged for a golf match at their country residence on the Hudson next week.

—Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and her party, including Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, returned from the Virginia Hot Springs today.

—The board of aldermen will hold a canvass meeting Monday morning to prepare the voting lists for the election November 6.

—Mrs. W. Storrs Wells and Miss Wells are passengers on steamship St. Louis, which is now on its way from Europe to this country.

—It is reported that the Bryan Club of the Fourth ward will support Councilman Hugh P. Brady for alderman at the caucus next week.

—Mrs. William Apleton, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. George B. De Forest, completed her Newport visit this afternoon and went to Boston.

—Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, who are in New York, will soon go to Maryland on a visit before returning to Newprt, where they will spend November.

—Those who waited to see Champion Jeffries arrive yesterday were fooled, for two trains for the company stopped over at Boston for a rehearsal before Manager Brady and did not arrive here until 3 p. m.

—William Sefton, G. B. Martin, J. L. Snow, J. T. Varney, J. D. Beachman and B. J. Schlessinger of New York, H. A. Monk of Boston, James H. Webb of New Haven and B. Buffom of Providence are registered at the Perry House.

—The street commissioner has filled in some of the holes in the Marlboro street sidewalk with fine crushed stone because it needed repairs, and in accordance with the vote of the City Council is putting in a foundation for a granolithic walk on Willow street.

—Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave a novel dinner last evening in her private car at Virginia Hot Springs. The guests were Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, R. T. Wilson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, Dr. F. W. Chapin, Harry Disston, Harry Lehr and Alexander Brown.

—Miss Lillian Shaw, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Shaw, who had been ill with typhoid fever, died this morning at her home on Division street. Miss Shaw was a young woman of excellent qualities, which had attracted to her a wide circle of friends and acquaintances during her brief residence in Newport.

—A. O'D. Taylor has sold for Mrs. Marion Rebecca Anthony to David E. Millar a lot of land at the corner of Old Fort road and Harrison avenue, containing 5,340 square feet of land. This lot is bounded 71 feet on Old Fort road and 107.5 feet on Harrison avenue and runs back about 70 feet on each side.

—Tug Fortune, which has been assigned to the Naval Training Station for use as a gunnery practice vessel, arrived from New York this morning, in charge of Lieutenant Clarke, who was sent from here with a detachment of men to bring her on. The Fortune stopped for a short time at the Torpedo Station and later went to her berth at the Training Station.

JAMESTOWN.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

Town Clerk William F. Caswell today ordered one of the McTammany voting machine. It will be used in the election next month.

Steamer Beaver Tail will be placed on the line next week, replacing steamer Conanicut for the winter.

Chief of Police Chandler and Mr. William H. Severance visited Dutch island yesterday, and the latter was able to identify a great deal of the stolen property as belonging to his employers. The silver ware which was thought to have been taken from the Johnson cottage, as it was marked with a letter J., probably came from the Potter cottage which was occupied by Mr. H. S. Jeans. The men were brought to Newport this afternoon by Chief of Police Chandler.

Mr. Henry T. Knowles today hauled out his catboat Annie for the winter, and Mr. William Champlin is hauling out Mr. T. B. Stork's launch.

Supreme Court Calls Upon the President.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The members of the United States Supreme Court, called as a body upon the President today, as is usual on the annual reassembling of the court, to pay their respects. They were accompanied by the officers of the court and were received in the Blue room.

ADRIFT IN THE MERSEY.

Several Steamers Injured and the Veritas a Sunken Wreck.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 13.—A singular series of accidents occurred in the Mersey today. Norwegian steamer Veritas collided with Leyland line steamer Devonia, from Boston, October 3, and unsuccessful efforts were made today to beach the Veritas on the Cheshire shore, after which she was towed over to the Liverpool side, where the cable parted and she collided with steamer Earl of Powys, causing the latter to break from her moorings. Thereupon both steamers drifted down the river, and the Veritas crashed into two iron booms stretched from the pier head at St. George's landing stage. Everything above her deck was carried away, and she is now a submerged wreck. The Earl of Powys, while drifting, smashed her boats and lost her propeller, and her crew leaped upon the dock wall. The south end of the landing stage was extensively injured. The aggregate damage done will amount to thousands of pounds.

New York Brokers Fail.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—George N. Olmstead and Charles H. Taylor, composing the firm of Olmstead & Taylor, dealers in investment securities, stocks and bonds, made an assignment today without preferences.

J. H. Caldwell, attorney for the firm, said the failure was a small one. The members of the firm had not been in business long, and neither was a member of an exchange. They had done a large amount of business, and the total of their obligations will not exceed $40,000 or $50,000, due to customers for whom they dealt. The assets, Mr. Caldwell said, might reach about $20,000.

American Social Science Association to Meet in Washington.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 12. It was announced today that the general council of the American Social Science Association has decided that the next annual meeting of the organization will be held at Washington, D. C., beginning April 16, 1901.

THE UNIFORMS HAVE ARRIVED.

Last night was very quiet at the Republican headquarters. None of the companies of the regiment were drilling there and no committees met, but this evening it is expected that the rooms will be well filled, as the members of the Twentieth Century Republican Association will have their silk hats given out to them, and transact some business preparatory to the parade. The khaki uniforms for the regiment have arrived and will be distributed early next week, and it is expected that there will be a parade next Wednesday evening, in which the McKinley and Roosevelt regiment, the Twentieth Century Association and other campaign organizations will participate.

It is understood that the Democrats have collected money enough for two Bryan and Stevenson flags or banners and that they will be thrown to the breeze during the coming week.

Hear and See!

SCIENTIFIC AUTHORITIES assert that spectacles can only be properly adapted to the eyes by one who is skilled and advanced in ophthalmic and refractive science. He must be familiar with the structure of the eye and the laws of natural vision, must know the nature of light and the changes that take place when it passes through different glasses. He must know how to apply every scientific test so as to prescribe glasses intelligently and accurately.

REMEMBER THESE FACTS WHEN YOU THINK

OF HAVING YOUR EYES EXAMINED

I offer you over twenty years' experience and give you a scientific examination free.

MUELLER, SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN, 106 BELLEVUE AVENUE

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

TO LET Furnished rooms, with or without board; with modern conveniences. Apply 32 Spring street.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

Opera House.

ALL NEXT WEEK.

Every evening at 8. Every afternoon, except Monday, at 2.

Corse Payton's

BIG STOCK CO.

[illegible]

Monday ... Matinees, 10c. and 20c. Evenings, 10c, 20c, and 30c.

MUSIC HALL, Oct. 13.

Owing to the many articles to be disposed of, and by request of our patrons, the Bazaar of Newport Conclave, No. 39, Knights of Sherwood Forest, will be continued through Saturday evening.

Admission 15 cents.

Recital!

Miss BERTHA STANHOPE, Soprano

ASSISTED BY

Miss Fanny Cliff Berry, Pianist, and Mr. Frank Raia, Harpist.

MASONIC HALL,

Tuesday Evening, October 16.

at 8.15.

Tickets with reserved seats, 75c., on sale at J. H. Haney, Jr., & Co.'s, 161 Thames street.

RESTAURANTS.

Just Like Mother Used to Cook it

Is the food cooked at

The Philadelphia Restaurant and Lunch Cafe,

105 THAMES STREET.

For Ladies and Gentlemen.

One trial will convince you, and our prices suit the people. 21 meals for $4.

LADIES' DINING ROOMS.

BERTRAM T. CASEY.

Broadway Restaurant,

20 Broadway, Newport, R. I.

FIRST-CLASS MEALS ON THE AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.

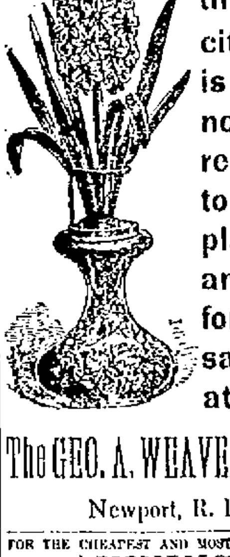
Catering for weddings and dinner parties a specialty. Table board by day or week.

S. T. JACKSON, Proprietor.

LARGEST STOCK OF

Flowering

Bulbs!



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The GEO. A. WEAVER CO'S,

Newport, R. I.

FOR THE CHEAPEST AND MOST DESIRABLE

AWNINGS

—TRY—

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Glenwood Ranges.

Handsome, convenient, bakes to perfection.

THAT'S THE WHOLE STORY OF THE

GLENWOOD.

Is there any real good reason why you should not have one?

SOLD ONLY BY

Walsh Bros.

222 THAMES STREET.

Telephone Number 180.

Branch Store 120

DRINK

Pure Distilled Water.

This is distilled in its purest form at our laboratory. The water flowing from our artesian well through 180 feet of rock is entirely free from organic matter. It is quickly evaporated under a high pressure of steam, condensed in pure block tin condensers and immediately run into 5-gallon glass receivers and sealed. At no time does this water come in contact with the air. All our mineral waters are made from

Pure Distilled Water.

SIPHONS OF CARBONIC VICHY, LITHIA, SELTZER, ETC., $1.50 PER DOZEN.

CASWELL, MASSEY & CO.,

212 Thames Street. 6 Casino Building

Marked-Down Sale

Every Saturday Afternoon

—OF—

Small pieces of Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Corn Beef and Veal.

Also Vegetables of all kinds to close the week's sales.

—AT—

H. F. Rooney's, 251 Thames St.

SPECIAL SALE OF

SWEATERS.

10 dozen Boys' Wool and Cotton Sweaters, all sizes, at 50c. each.

10 dozen Boys' All-Wool Sweaters, all sizes, regular price $1.37, for this sale, $1.15 each.

Gents' All-Wool Sweaters, worth $2 each, at $1.50 each.

Gent's Mixed Sweaters, good value at $1.37; our price, $1.15 each.

Levy's 7 BROADWAY.

"SPALDING'S"

Foot Ball Goods.

Regulation Foot Balls.
Foot Ball Pants.
Foot Ball Jackets.
Nose Masks.
Shin Guards.
Head Harnesses, etc.

ALL AT NEW YORK PRICES.

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The J. R. Coggeshall Farm

EGGS!

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142 THAMES STREET.

Telephone 136-5.

INSTRUCTION.

Evening Class in Business Writing

Begins Oct. 9. Called 7 P. M., cut at 8. Term, (15 lessons) only $6. Both sexes. Office now open Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 7 to 8 P. M., and daily, 9 to 1.

A. M. STUD, M. Accts., 1 Washington Square.

Residence, 11 Everett Street.

MISS OPPITZ,

Of Dresden and New York,

Instructress in Piano and German.

Pupils taught Piano in the German. Inquire ... Address 21 Clarke street.

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TEACHER OF SINGING,

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PRIVATE TUTOR.

Piano Instruction and Accompanying.

School Street, Call from 1.30 to 3 P. M.

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AGENTS FOR H. O. HORSE AND DAIRY FEEDS OF ALL KINDS.

COMMERCIAL WHARF.

The Chas. E. Spooner Co.,

DEALERS IN

Flour, Grain, Hay,

Straw, Salt, etc.

COMMERCIAL WHARF.

TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

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COAL AND WOOD.

Pocahontas Coal

666 tons now discharging

Smokeless Steam Coal.

Government Standard.

Also just discharged, cargoes big vein Cumberland coal for steam.

Cargo George's Creek Cumberland, for blacksmiths use. Genuine article.

All the best varieties of anthracite coal. "Pittston" coal a specialty.

Best goods.
Lowest Prevailing prices.
Prompt delivery.

TheGardinerB. Reynolds Co.,

OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.

Complete assortment of family

COAL

Such as Lykens Valley, Susquehanna, Wilkesbarre, Old Co's Lehigh, etc.
Also Walnut, Oak, Maple and Pine WOOD.

Pinniger & Manchester

311 Thames Street, Perry Mill Wharf.

"Add nothing but water"

—TO—

"HIGGINSON PREPARED MORTAR"

And you have a superior wall or ceiling for tinting, painting or papering.

FOR SALE BY

A. & H. G. HAMMETT,

Lumber, Hardware, Brick, Lime, Cement, Drain Pipe, etc., Paints and Varnishes.

Yard and Store 321 & 347 Thames Street.

FOR SIX YEARS MORE.

Conservatives Intrenched for a Long Term.

South African War the Serious Issue of the Compaign.

[Copyright, 1900, by the Associated Press.]

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The new House of Commons is practically elected, and the Conservatives are returned to power with a majority that portends that they will remain in office another six years. Justification of the South African war, which was the only serious issue in the campaign, has been accomplished in less than two weeks; and the election machinery so suddenly put in action is already relapsing into the quiescence of ordinary times. Of the contests that mark this week's polling two attracted particular attention, that which resulted in the defeat of Rt. Hon. Horace Plunkett in the defeat of Rt. Hon. Horace division of Dublin county, in the Conservative interest, and that in which Dr. Gavin Brown Clark, Radical candidate for Caithness, was beaten.

The Conservative journals of England deplore the opposition within their own party which resulted in Mr. Plunkett's downfall, regarding it as a serious omen for the future stability of the Unionists in Ireland and significant of a serious lack of toleration on their part, which bids fair to perpetuate religious and political strife to the detriment of Ireland's business prospects. While the opposition to Mr. Plunkett was nominally based on his giving avowed Home Rulers government positions, a representative of the Associated Press learns that a most bitter undercurrent of personal feeling has as much if not more to do with it than the causes which appeared in the papers. It is once more a case of "look for the woman in the case." Mr. Plunkett has long maintained a great personal friendship for one of the most charming of Dublin women. What caused umbrage at this friendship was the fact that she was an ardent Catholic and Home Ruler, and through her influence, so Mr. Plunkett's Unionist opponents believed, he came under the direct influence of Catholic priests. So all the forces of Protestantism were put to work, with the result that a Nationalist won the seat so long held by Mr. Plunkett and defeated one of the most important government officials in Ireland. Mr. Plunkett was vice president of agriculture and other technical industries, a commissioner of the congested districts' board of Ireland and a commissioner of the colonization board of Scotland and Ireland. He founded and was chairman of the recess committee and of the Irish Agricultural Organization Society.

The same strong feeling manifested against Mr. Plunkett exists under the surface against Mr. Gerald Balfour. If he is reappointed chief secretary for Ireland it will be against the wishes of some of the richest and most powerful Unionists in Ireland. Dr. Gavin Brown Clark's sweeping reverse at Caithness ensures his retirement from public life, to the great relief of the leading Liberals, who have publicly disavowed responsibility for his actions.

With these old scores settled public opinion is finding a chance to air itself about China and the fagend of the war in South Africa, looking forward to the day when the troops return home. What glad and enthusiastic scenes will mark the return of the soldiers can be gathered from the extensive preparations already afoot, and the more serious minded, who can scarcely be expected to join in the shouting throngs, are nevertheless equally elated over the prospect of the eradication of the abuses and shortcomings of the army when the popular idol, Lord Roberts, is once installed in the war office. That these expectations will not be fulfilled exactly the way the public, which regards the war office in the light of an Augean stable, desires can be anticipated from the statement that Lord Roberts has already written to several high officials expressing gratification at again being associated with them. One of these is said to be General Sir Evelyn Wood, adjutant general to the forces. But though the clean sweep so much demanded is not likely to occur, it is an undoubted fact that Roberts will have far greater powers than Lord Wolseley, and will use them without respect to persons.

The prospect of another international yacht race creates no end of anticipation and interest. It is welcomed as a grateful relief to the tragic happenings which have marked the just completed year of Boer warfare. The spirit of opposition which Sir Thomas Lipton encountered among some of his own people last year and the accusations of self-advertisement do not appear likely to be repeated this time, for the bona fide spirit of his sportsmanship is becoming generally recognized, though the bulk of Englishmen are beginning to believe the cup is in America for good.

Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt's refusal to accept Sir Thomas Lipton's cup for the 70-footers won by his yacht Rainbow and the circumstances connected with the case cause the yachting papers to comment on it regretfully, though the Yachtsman adds spitefully: "If Parker had been an American citizen we might not have heard so much of the matter." This view, however, is not shared by Sir Thomas Lipton, who said to a representative of the Associated Press:

"I am extremely sorry that the thing has occurred at all; but, as it did, I am glad it was an Englishman and not an American who was at fault, for had it been an American it would have given some people here a chance to say it proved Lord Dunraven was right when he accused thorough sportsmen. I have always rather wondered at the American action in importing English skippers, for they have as good if not better than we. The cup is on its way to New York, and I sincerely trust some arrangement may be arrived at whereby it can be accepted with honor and pleasure, though, of course, I cannot help admiring the sportsmanlike action of Messrs. Vanderbilt and Duryea."

Among the Americans still in London are Senator Wetmore, who is here with his family.

MARCH THROUGH THE SACRED CITY.

Ministers Urged It for Its Effect Upon the Chinese.

[Correspondence of the Associated Press.]

PEKIN, Sept. 1.—The formal and, to those who desired to indulge their propensities to loot, very unsatisfactory march through the sacred city is over. The city is once more under close guard, occupied only by some servants of the court and a secretary. When the subject of entering the sacred city was first broached General Chaffee and one or two of the generals were against the plan, but the ministers were unanimously in favor of it, arguing that the Chinese would always declare that Pekin proper had never been taken unless the sacred city was entered by foreign troops; also that it would be considered still more holy in the eyes of the people. General Chaffee based his objections on the ground that the place was practically the palace and the private grounds of the emperor and his royal family, and that no public good could be gained by overrunning it.

Russia is laying and manning the railroad, and officers say it will reach Pekin in a month. Russia is also laying a cable from Taku to Pekin, which is almost completed.

The French have been the most successful looters, their prizes being estimated at many millions. Though they have but a handful of men here, the French flag flies over more buildings than that of any other nation. The Japanese have worked hard and well, and it seems the opinion of most of the officers that if there is any division of territory Japan will obtain Corea. Every one here seems to believe that a division of China is imminent, and all think America is hardly to be taken into consideration. It is generally conceded that the most she wants is a money indemnity, and possibly a coaling station. The British and American legation grounds are the central points of interest, and it is here that most of the news of the day is gathered and discussed.

The Germans claim they have the greatest right to dictate terms of peace, on account of the murder of Baron von Ketteler, but the ministers of other countries claim that, their legations having been besieged and bombarded, and they in peril of their lives for weeks, their respective nations are just as much affronted as though the ministers had been killed.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Light house steamer Eagle is in port.

—General and Mrs. C. R. Brayton of Providence were here yesterday.

—Miss Lillian White is ill with typhoid fever at her home on Cross street.

—Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Curtis of Boston are guests of Mr. Egerton L. Winthrop.

—Dr. W. A. Watson and his niece, Miss Watson, are at the Everett House, New York.

—Mr. Frank Otis, who has been here for several weeks, returned to New York today.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Mills of this city are at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

—The Scandinavian Society of Three Stars gave a social in the hall of the Sons of St. George last night.

—Miss Maude Wetmore, who has been visiting her aunt, Miss Ketcham, returned to New York this morning.

—Mrs. C. S. Packer and family have returned from a visit to Auburn, Me. She was accompanied by Miss Ellen N. Jordan.

—Miss Patterson and Miss Brogden, who have been here for some time, accompanied Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., to Baltimore.

—Mr. William Turnbull of New York, who has been visiting Mr. Daniel B. Fearing, returned to New York this morning.

—Miss Minnie Amberman, of Annapolis, Nova Scotia, is here on a visit to her cousins, Mrs. Kernohor and Mr. C. H. Anderson.

—Mrs. Duncan Elliott gave a dinner last night to a party of young people. The table decorations were of American Beauty roses.

—Mrs. F. O. French, Miss French, Mr. A. G. Vanderbilt, Mr. William K. Vanderbilt and Mr. E. L. Winthrop returned from New York last night.

—Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Miss May Goelet have gone to Boston to visit Mr. Robert Goelet, Mrs. Goelet's son, who is a student at Harvard College.

—Rev. C. H. Smith, pastor of the Thames Street Methodist Episcopal Church, returned this morning from his vacation, which has been spent in the far West.

—The police commission held a regular session last evening. According to the official report the following licenses were granted: Junk dealer, Esy Hershman; eating house, Baneh Wilsker.

—Mr. Thomas H. Magsey of this city, a graduate of Holy Cross College, Worcester, has been appointed professor of English and mathematics at La Salette College, Hartford, Conn.

—The committee on fire department has awarded the contract for a new heater for engine house No. 2 to J. J. Lynch & Co., for $123. The bids ran from $123 to $180. The committee was authorized to spend $175 for the work.

—The family of Mr. John Mayer went to New York today. Mr. Mayer will remain here some time with his youngest son. It is learned that it is his intention to permanently reside here, relinquishing his business interests in New York, however.

—At the sixth annual session of the Northeastern Association, to be held in Providence beginning Tuesday next and continuing three days, Dr. Frederick Bradley of this city will read an essay on "The Ideal in Dentistry" and Dr. Henry W. Gillett an essay on "Office Sterilization."

—The first annual convention of the New England Conference Women's Mite Missionary Society of the African Methodist Episcopal Church was held in Providence yesterday, with representatives of the Mount Zion Church society of this city present. Mrs. Beardley of Newport was chosen a member of the committee on credentials and Miss Ruth Holmes of this city sang a solo at the entertainment in the evening. It was voted to hold the next annual session in Newport.

ANARCHISTS AND THE PRESIDENT.

Unfounded Stories Which Have Found Their Way into Print.

[Washington dispatch to the New York Evening Post.]

The return of the President has relieved street gossip here of one of its summer bogies—the discussion of the probability that the vigilance of the detectives who were with him in Canton would be equal to coping with the plots of the anarchists and other bad men who were bent upon his destruction.

A great many idle stories have found their way into print about the way the President's person has been guarded and the necessity of this caution. They probably grow out of the rather fussy activity of the mayor of Canton, who, learning that two men who came over on a recent immigrant ship, and had been under secret-service espionage since landing because of their connection with a society of too radical tendencies, procured their descriptions and gave them to the local police. He was advised at the time that there was next to no possibility of their having any designs hostile to the President personally, and that all the ends of justice and security would be attained by letting the police understand that these men were wanted for burglary or some similar offence; but, instead of that, he is said to have accompanied the description with a statement that the men were to be arrested for complicity in a plot against the President, and to have allowed the news of the affair to be given to the press, directly or indirectly.

There is the best of reason for saying that, although due care is taken to guard the President from the dangerous proximity of cranks, no fears are entertained by the officers who are responsible for his safety that he is the object of any malignant conspiracy, or included in any list of rulers who are to be assaulted. Moreover, the alarm felt by the Italian government over the report that a nest of anarchist conspirators is allowed by our government to flourish in New Jersey uncontrolled is regarded by the best detectives in federal employ as an empty scare. No evidence appears to be forthcoming of the existence of such an oath-bound secret organization as raises the hair of readers of the penny-dreadfuls from time to time.

The worst facts which have yet been brought to light on the investigation concern, not the deeds, but the utterances of the anarchists and nihilists in New Jersey. They get together and regale themselves with addresses of the most inflammatory character, in which kings, queens and rulers generally are denounced in unmeasured terms, and government set down as a fraud upon mankind. Such rantings work upon the brains of men and women who are morally or mentally unbalanced, and these presently bring themselves to the point of believing that they are chosen as instruments of a down-trodden and betrayed class to strike a blow for its freedom.

Some fanatic, thus wrought up to a high pitch of fury, or full of the same egotistic mania which possessed Guiteau—a craving to pose as a hero and martyr and become the talk of the world—then rushes off and commits an assassination. If he can kill a sovereign, so much the better; if he cannot, and no lesser dignitary meanwhile offers himself a sacrifice by getting in the way of the would-be regicide, even a very humble victim can be made to answer the purpose. The assassin can at least spread abroad in the next day's papers the story that he drew a lot to murder a monarch, that circumstances prevented his doing so, and that, as the demand for human blood at his hands was insatiable by anything short of a homicide, he struck down the nearest man convenient. All this will explain why the rumored accomplices of the assassin can never be discovered by the police.

It is said on good authority that the anarchists of whom we hear so much in New Jersey and elsewhere are mere terrorists in the main, and that the last person on earth whom they would injure is the President of the United States, because they realize that, if the American people were once aroused by such a deed, the last refuge of an asylum for the victims of political oppression elsewhere, and the last resort where the professional agitator can earn a living without danger to his neck, would be gone from that hour. Most of the ringleaders who support their blood-curdling little journals, and get purchasers for their cheap tracts by virtue of the sanctity with which the Americans have surrounded the rights of a free press, are hard-headed enough to know that they had better let well enough alone. The only fear the police experts have regarding the President's safety is of the half-crazed egotists, and they are quite as likely to have their thoughts turned to violence by the speeches and literature of a national campaign like the present one as by the mouthings of the anarchist orators.

SCHOOL GARDENS.

Munich can give lessons to the world in providing playgrounds for school children. Spacious playgrounds have been advocated by the school commissioners, and now no new school buildings are put up without allowing grounds in the proportion of 20 square feet for each pupil. The grounds are most of them planted with trees, and in winter a portion is flooded for a skating pond. The school yards in the suburbs are even larger, planted with trees and shrubs, which are tended by the city gardener. There are two general playgrounds in addition to those connected with the different schools, situated at the city limits, and which are kept open during vacation under the direction of two teachers. Half of the 28 schools have botanic gardens, and a large central garden is being started, and will contain plants and shrubbery to supply the individual gardens.

Switzerland, it is said, is now blooming like the rose, and largely from the instruction and interest created in the children through the school gardens. In Zurich an effort is being made to establish a garden in connection with every schoolhouse, and it is expected that this will be accomplished within two years. In 1888 there were 17 school gardens, and they have been increasing yearly since. The garden school of Geneva was founded as a boarding-school by Edmond Vaucher, a nursery gardener and horticulturist, with the aid of some philanthropic citizens. There are 15 acres of ground, all except that on which the buildings stand under close cultivation. The school soon proved its value and receives now a subsidy from the Confederation. The pupils, chiefly boys, are from 16 to 20 years of age. Gardeners graduated from this school have been sent to all parts of the world. The grounds and buildings now belong to M. Vaucher, but will become the property of the canton of Geneva, it is expected, in the near future.

AMERICAN ENGINEERS ABROAD.

The current number of the Street Railway Journal has, among others, an interesting article on American energies and managers abroad which shows that not only money but men from this country are used over there. The following extract contains the point of the article:

It is a well known fact that a large portion of the electric tramways now being installed in different parts of the world outside of the United States are sending to America for their supplies, and are largely following American methods in construction. It may not be equally as well known, however, that a large part of this work is being done under the supervision of American engineers. This need not be surprising, however. Whatever may be the condition a few years hence, it is only reasonable to expect that the country in which the greatest development in electric railway construction has taken place should be the field where the widest experience in the railway construction should be secured, and that consequently America has been the point to which foreign capitalists have looked for engineers when engaging in tramway construction.

The list of American street railway managers and superintendents whose services have been engaged for operating electric roads abroad is also a lengthy one, for it is only reasonable to suppose that a road using imported apparatus could best be operated, at first at any rate, by those whose experience has made them familiar with the working of the machinery used. Moreover, American operating methods are looked upon with the highest respect by foreign owners; the proverbial push and business energy of American managers have won great respect, and their services are eagerly sought for in all parts of the globe. Still other Americans, seeing the possibilities of electric railway operation abroad, have crossed the water to purchase and equip systems in cities where the native capitalists failed to recognize the financial possibilities offered, and in this way have secured control of important systems.

AMBIDEXTERITY.

Dr. E. N. Smith of the London Orthopedic Hospital has recently published an article pointing out the enormous benefits which would result to all manual workers from their ability to use both hands with equal facility. He makes a strong plea for the public adoption of a system teaching ambidexterity to children as a part of their regular school work. In Philadelphia the Board of Education has already adopted Professor L. Tadd's system, and about 2,000 girls and boys attend regularly to undergo a course of training for producing ambidexterity. Dr. Smith's experience has led him to believe that a large share of the lateral spinal curvature which is so common in children is caused by the preference for using the right arm and the right side of the body generally.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A Man That is Not Fastidious

About his shoes will buy them at any old place, but the man who wishes style, beauty and graceful shape, and wants lightness and ease with good wearing qualities, will inspect our new Fall stock, and carefully note the bounces of the prices with the quality of the shoes.

ARMORY SHOE STORE,
377 Thames Street. Joseph Marlin, Prop.

Fall Opening!

BOOTS and SHOES.

The T. Mumford Seabury Co.,
214 THAMES STREET.

The Old Reliable Shoe Store,
186 THAMES STREET
is still here, doing business on the good old principle of 100c. worth for a dollar in Medium footwear for Men, Women and Children, and doing the most up-to-date Renovating and Repairing in the city.
M. S. HOLM.

Agency for White Star, Anchor and Dominion Lines. Atlantic Steamship Co.'s Tickets and Drafts for sale.

A HOUSE ON FIRE.
4
Barrels of Dry Kindling Wood
TO ANY PART OF THE CITY
For $1.
Leave your orders at 69 to 75 Mill Street.

Watches!
Carefully selected stock of watches—gold, gold filled and silver cases; beautifully made, engraved and plain.
Watch Chains for Ladies and Gentlemen.
—AT—
E. O. Blaine's, 246 Thames Street
Near Mill Street.

CORRIGAN'S EXPRESS,
Rear 178 Thames Street.
Delivery Wagon from Avenue Stores.
Teams on Arrival of Boats and Trains
Furniture Moving.
HEAVY TRUCKING.
Telephone 669-8.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Opening!
PATTERN HATS AND BONNETS
For Autumn and Winter,
Friday and Saturday, Oct. 5 and 6.
M. E. TOBIN,
46 & 48 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

These three hats first met at our millinery display.
Many more which are their full equals in style, beauty and artistic appropriateness for every face and costume will be shown at our
Fall Opening, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October 3, 4 and 5.
No cards.

G. H. KIRBY, 80 BROADWAY.

NOVELTIES AND STAPLE GOODS
—IN—
MILLINERY
AT REASONABLE PRICES AT
S. E. LANGLEY'S, 40 BROADWAY.

Pelham Millinery Parlors.
F. N. DAWLEY, 27 Pelham St.
Cordially invites you to her
Autumn Exhibition of all the Latest Models
Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October 3, 4 and 5.

Fall and Winter Opening
Of Pattern Hats and Novelties.
Saturday, Sept. 29, and Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 1 and 2.
$25 in gold to be drawn Dec. 24. A ticket given with every 50c. purchase.
N. L. MASON, 18 BROADWAY

A. M. DUNPHY, DRESSMAKER,
Formerly of Park Square, Boston.
Has opened parlors at 5 Mt. Vernon St.

DRUGGISTS.

Blackberry Cordial.
This cordial is highly recommended as an efficient and pleasant astringent remedy for all forms of Summer Complaints and diseases of like character. Blackberry Root and Catechu are both well known; these in combination with Wine and Compound Elixir of Pepsin form an exceedingly active remedy.
JAMES T. WRIGHT, Washington Sq.

USE
DOWNING'S RUM AND QUININE,
For the Hair.
An elegant toilet preparation for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair—rendering it soft and glossy, curing all diseases of the scalp, free from all irritating matter; it softens the hair when hard or dry; acting upon the roots, keeps the scalp in a healthy condition.
Downing Bros., Pharmacists,
42 & 44 BROADWAY.

Cydonine
Is unequalled to prevent or cure sunburn and to use after shaving. It contains no oil and renders the complexion smooth and clear.
PREPARED BY
GEO. A. WOOD,
106 BROADWAY.

WM. H. COTTON,
Druggist and Apothecary,
226 THAMES STREET.

NEWPORT
Transfer Express Co.
Solicit Consignments of Freight.
Piano Moving a Specialty.
The only express checking baggage at residence to destination.
Accessible by Telephone at any and all hours.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 30 Bellevue Ave
BRANCH OFFICES, 272 Thames St. and New York freight depot.
Telephone 371-2.

JOHN S. LANGLEY,
Funeral Director
—AND—
EMBALMER.
Frederick E. Langley,
ASSISTANT.
Office
16 Franklin St. Telephone
Residence at office and
1 School St. residence

Fall and Winter Bulbs.
My bulbs, consisting of Easter Lilies, Tulips, Hyacinths, Crocus, Jonquils and Chinese Lilies, have arrived and are very fine.
I have also, just arrived, some very fine Palms (all kinds), Rubber Plants and Boston Sword Ferns.
Jadoo "Fibre" Sheep Fertilizer and all kinds of Plant Food.
Baskets of all kinds and sizes. Fishing lines and hooks.
Some strictly fine Timothy and Red Top, and Lawn Grass Seed.
Fruit Pickers and all kinds of Enamel and Tin Ware, Fruit Jars, in pints, quarts and 2 quarts, with Mason and Lightning, at the New Broadway Seed Store.
Open Wednesday and Saturday evenings.
Harry L. DeBlois, 80 Broadway.

THE TRADES.

C. A. HILCKEN,
Bookbinder.
ALL KINDS OF BINDINGS DONE PROMPTLY AT REASONABLE PRICES.
178 Thames Street, Corner Mary.

F. A. ALLAN, JR.,
Contractor and Builder.
Residence and Shop, 18 Gibbs Ave.
TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

MICHAEL KIRBY,
Contractor and Builder,
Corner Homer and Garfield Streets.
ALL WORK DONE IS FIRST-CLASS AND PLEASES PATRONS.
GIVE ME A TRIAL ON A HOUSE, STABLE OR ANYTHING.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

M. A. McCORMICK,
Carpenter & Builder.
ESTIMATES GIVEN AND JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Office and Residence, 309 Spring St.
Telephone.

Smith Bosworth & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
DOORS, SASH, BLINDS,
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.
WEST BROADWAY.

U. G. NASON,
Copper, Tin, Sheet Iron and Furnace Work.
Tin Roofing and General Jobbing promptly attended to.
12 WEST BROADWAY.

Stoddard & Gladding
COTTAGE ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.
Plans for interior and exterior alterations.
Wood mantels of all descriptions.
Hardwood floors laid and waxed.
Sole agents for Berger's Classified Metal Ceilings.
SHOP, REAR 14 POPLAR STREET.

STONEWORKER,
J. B. COTTRELL,
Stone cutter for monuments, headstones, fences, posts and curbing.
WARNER STREET, Opp. Island Cemetery.

TAYLOR & HOWARD,
House Painters and Decorators,
14 WEAVER AVENUE.

P. J. MURPHY,
Practical Plumber,
OFFICE AND SHOWROOMS
161 & 165 SPRING ST.

LINCOLN HAMMETT & CO.
32 MILL STREET.
General House Fitters.
Plumbing and Electric Work.
Yacht Plumbing a Specialty.

GODDARD & BARLOW,
PRACTICAL
Tinsmiths and Metal Workers.
Work done at reasonable rates. Tin roofing and general jobbing.
REAR 192 THAMES STREET.

W. H. COFFIN,
Carpenter and Builder,
Langley's Wharf, Opp. Post Office.
RESIDENCE 28 BROADWAY.
JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Does Your House Need Paining?
IF SO IT DOES NOT PAY TO LET IT GO. SEE BURLEY ABOUT IT.
CROSS AND BRIDGE STREETS.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

DOMINION LINE
Fast Twin-Screw Service.
PALATIAL STEAMERS
Modern, Safe, Fast. Average Voyage under 7 Days.
Boston to Queenstown and Liverpool
Sailing from B. & M. R.R. Docks as follows:
COMMONWEALTH, 13,000 tons, Oct. 17 and Nov. 14.
NEW ENGLAND, 11,600 tons, Nov. 7 and Dec. 5.
Saloon Passage $60 and upwards; 2d cabin $35.50. 2d cabin low rates. For passage, plans and information apply to the company's office, 77 State St., Boston, Mass., or J. L. Greene, N. S. Holm, 186 Thames St., G. Dennison, 117 Thames St., Newport.

Boston & Philadelphia Steamship Co.,
—FROM—
Fall River to Philadelphia Direct,
Every Wednesday and Saturday,
At 5 P. M., connecting at Philadelphia with all rail and water lines to the south and west. Close connection made with all points on the N. Y., N. H. & H. Railroad.
Quick Despatch. Prompt Delivery.
Mark goods WINSOR LINE.
For rates and other information apply to
GEO. E. WOODWARD, Agt. N.Y., N.H. & H. R.R.
or to A. L. BONHARTZ, Agent,
Derrick Wharf, Fall River.
E. B. SAMPSON, Gen'l. Manager, Boston, Mass.
H. B. JERNEGAN, Gen'l. Freight Agent.

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY.

Jamestown & Newport Ferry Co.

From Foot of Market Square, Newport.
OCTOBER 1, 1900.
Steamer Conanicut or Beaver Tail,
Will run as follows:
LEAVE JAMESTOWN—6:15, 8:15, 10:00 (U. S. Mail), 11:00 A. M.; 12:30, 2:00, 3:30, 5:00 (U. S. Mail), 6:00 P. M.
LEAVE NEWPORT—6:15, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., (U. S. Mail); 12:00 M.; 1:30, 2:30, 4:00 (U. S. Mail), 5:30, 6:30 P. M.
SUNDAYS.
LEAVE JAMESTOWN—9:30 A. M.; 12:30, 4:00 P. M.
LEAVE NEWPORT—10:00 A. M.; 1:00, 4:30 P. M.
Subject to change without notice.

Providence, Fall River & Newport STEAMBOAT CO.
ON AND AFTER OCTOBER 1
LEAVE NEWPORT FOR
Providence
Week days 8 A. M. Sundays 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. Leave Providence for Newport, week days, 4 P. M. Sundays, 10:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Excursion Ticket 40c. (Sundays only, 60c.)
Stop at Prudence Mondays and Saturdays only each way; stop at Conanicut Mondays only each way.
B. BIFFUM, Supt. Transportation.
ARTHUR H. WATSON, President.

OFFICIAL TIME TABLE.

Newport & Fall River Street Railway Co.

Leave Mill Street, Newport—*7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 10:45, 11:15, 11:45 A. M.; 12:15, 12:45, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:15, *6:45, 7:15, *7:45, 8:15, 9:15, *10:15, *11:15 P. M.
Leave Fall River—**6:45, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 10:45, 11:15, 11:45 A. M.; 12:15, 12:45, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:15, 6:45, *7:15, 7:45, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15 P. M.
* To Portsmouth car barn only.
** Except Sundays.
Subject to delays, changes and corrections without notice.
Office at Portsmouth, R. I., is connected with long distance telephone. Special cars may be had upon application at the office of this company or at the office of the Globe Street Railway Co., at Fall River.
R. S. GOFF, General Manager.

For Block Island.
Steamer G. W. Danielson, Captain Boyce, will leave Commercial wharf Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1 P. M. Returning leave Block Island Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 A. M. Leave Newport for Providence, Mondays and Wednesdays at 11 A. M. Weather permitting.

Newport & Wickford Railroad and Steamboat Co.
"The Wickford Route." June 10, 1900.

LEAVE	A M	A M	P M	P M	P M	P M	P M
Newport,	7:05	10:00	1:20	4:10*	7:05		*11:15
Prov. ar.	8:50	11:50	3:16	5:51	9:40		
Boston, ar.	10:18	1:18	4:30	7:00	11:00		
New York, ar.	1:55	4:30	6:59	11:00	‖		

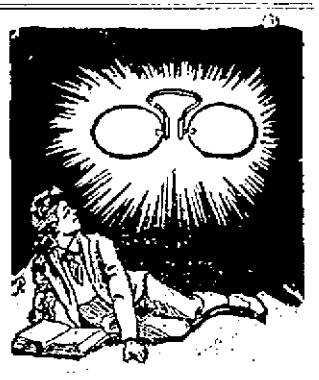
LEAVE	P M Night	A M	A M	A M	P M	P M
New York,	*12:02	5:00	10:00	1:02	4:32	5:0
Boston,	12:01	8:42	10:43	1:02	3:00	7:0
Providence,	1:25	8:02	11:11	2:40	4:15	8:2
Newport, ar.	6:33	9:40	1:00	3:40	6:40	6:55	10:35

*Saturday only until September 1.
*Daily.
‖ Washington Express due Harlem River Station, N. Y., 2:05 A. M.; Philadelphia, 6:40 A. M.; Baltimore, 9:29 A. M.; Washington, 10:31 A. M.
**Through train between Wickford Junction, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington without change.
C. U. COFFIN, Agent, Newport.

The Muenchinger King and Hill Top Cottages,
NEWPORT, R. I.
Families or private parties, transient or permanent, accommodated at the above cottages, opposite Newport Reading Room.
BELLEVUE AVENUE.

NASON COTTAGE,
20 Mill Street.
A home-like and comfortable place for board, permanent or transient.
GEO. NASON, Proprietor.

OPTICIANS.



Save Your Eyes.
The timely use of glasses has saved the sight of many eyes. The student or business man and those who work at close work often ignore the pains which tell of the need of glasses. I can tell you in five minutes whether you need glasses or not and my careful examination does enable me to fit your eyes perfectly.
L. N. VAUCHAN,
88 Broadway.

THE EYE.

The eye is a photographer's camera in miniature. It has a lens, a focusing apparatus and a sensitive screen. If it is in perfect adjustment it gets a perfect picture. Vision is clear and distinct. If it is out of adjustment everything is blurred. It is necessary to make a constant effort in order to see at all. The strain upon the focusing power is too great. Pain in the eyes, impaired vision and headaches are the results. It is our business to put these eyes in adjustment and bring them to a perfect focus. We have all the appliances necessary for doing this work accurately.
EXAMINATIONS FREE.
H. A. HEATH & CO., Jewelers and Opticians
192 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.
ESTABLISHED 1850.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—Situation as cook. Can furnish good references. Address Box 11, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Situation to do chamberwork or kitchen work; New York or Boston family. Address Box 36, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Situation by girl, 16 years old, to assist in second work and plain sewing; can furnish good references. Address Box 12, Daily News Office.

WANTED—By an experienced person, chamberwork and sewing, or would assist with laundry work. Best of reference. Address Box 55, Daily News Office.

WANTED—A place for very nice cook; New York preferred. Apply to her present employer, Mrs. J. Amory Codman, Bellevue avenue.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Young girl to assist in light housework. Apply at 28 East Bowery street.

WANTED—Woman to work with dressmaker. Apply 12 Washington square.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. References required. Apply 15 Gibbs avenue.

WANTED—Hustling young man can make $60 per month and expenses. Permanent position. Experience unnecessary. Write quick for particulars. Clark & Co., 4th and Locust streets, Phila., Penn.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Young white bulldog; long ears and long tail; strap around neck. Finder will be rewarded if returned to 11 East street.

LOST—Oct. 12, plain gold watch, with initials G. Z. P. Finder will be rewarded if returned to 22 Mann avenue.

FOUND—Oct. 12, outside Brenton's Reef lightship, anchor and cable. Owner can have by calling at 4 Swan avenue.

LOST—Tuesday afternoon, light overcoat, jacket, valise, brown hat. Finder will be rewarded. Address Box 36, Daily News Office.

TENEMENTS, ROOMS AND BOARD.

WANTED—Four or five rooms for light housekeeping; must be reasonable. Address Box 25, Daily News Office.

TO LET—Upper tenements on Hammond street. Apply at 10 Hammond street.

TO LET—Furnished rooms, with or without board; cosy rooms, steam-heated, gas and bath; rates very moderate. Reeves Cottage, Webster street, between Spring and Thames Sts.

TO LET—In a private family, a bedroom and parlor, nicely furnished; gas and bath. Will rent together or separate; terms reasonable. Box 57, Daily News Office.

TO LET—Three unfurnished rooms; use of bath. Terms reasonable. Address Box 50, Daily News Office.

TO LET—Rooms for nurses. Cosy, pleasant rooms, steam heat, nice bath, privilege of kitchen. Terms very reasonable. 23 Barney St.

TO LET—Upper part of house at 14 Central court. Modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

WANTED—Two rooms, furnished complete for housekeeping; or small tenement. Box L, Daily News Office.

WANTED—For a family of two, a furnished or partially furnished house in a desirable locality. Address Mrs. Clinsy, General Delivery, Newport, R. I.

NEWPORT HOTELS.

Kay Street House,

15 KAY STREET.

Will remain open during the fall to accommodate guests desiring to remain late in the season.

L. M. LINFIELD, Proprietor.

PERRY HOUSE.

WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Leading hotel in the city. Open all the year. Completely renovated and refurnished. First-class in every respect, with all modern improvements. Rates, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 per day, according to location. Rates to parties by the week or month. For further information regarding rooms, etc., address WM. S. O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

BATEMAN'S.

Finest ocean view. Adjoins new Polo Field and Golf Links. Private Beach.

Thirty acres situated on Ocean Drive. All attractions of city and country.

Table unexcelled. Butter, cream and poultry our own. References.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

$1 BROWNIE CAMERAS. $1

The Brownie army is still advancing. Why not get a Brownie and join the ranks?

Complete assortment of Kodaks, Films, Plates and general photographic goods.

Electric novelties and goods a specialty.

GEO. H. CHASE Over 201 Thames Street.

PORTRAITS

from miniature to life size finished in a variety of styles. Copying. Interior or Exterior Views of any kind. Sittings by appointment.

THE "REMBRANDT" STUDIO,
202 THAMES STREET.

Telephone 121-2.

MASSAGE.

Miss E. D. Dimock, Masseuse.

Refers to DOCTOR DOUGLAS GRAHAM, BOSTON, by whom was graduated. 235 Spring street. Telephone 875-4.

Miss E. S. Peckham, Masseuse,

General and facial massage. Treatments with electricity if desired. Also Swedish movements. 15 Newport Avenue.

FEET TREATED and MASSAGED.

Hair, Moles and Warts Removed. Painless. DR. E. C. HOLLOWAY. Office, 70 Spring street. Orders may be left at Seabury's Shoe Store.

MRS. A. SMITH,
LADIES' DOCTOR. CONFINEMENT CASES A SPECIALTY.
May be seen at her residence any time after 2 P. M., 11 Dean Avenue.

Some Future Prize Winners.

A pair of grey tabby Angora Kittens several white Persian kittens, a solid black Angora, an exquisite brown-eyed white Angora. You cannot get these animals in a bird store; they are thoroughbred. We have no "coon" cats.

THE OASIS CATTERY,
27 Rhode Island Avenue

TAYLOR, CARR & ANDREWS,
61 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON.
Contractors for present sidewalks of the city of Newport,

ARTIFICIAL STONE,
Tar, Concrete and Asphalt Walks and Drives,
Stable Floors, Water-Tight Cellars.

Branch Office 7 Oak St., Newport.
WM. SHEPLEY, Agent.

FAMILIAR WORDS EXPLAINED.

Unfamiliar Facts Showing How Every-day Phrases Get Their Meanings.

[London Express.]

Words, like men, have histories, while others embody history. To the latter class belongs the word "rigmarole." Everybody understands it as signifying a confused and meaningless jumble, but few recall the fact that it comes from ragman's roll. Now, the ragman's roll was a crown document of no small importance. It is a real roll of ancient parchment, and records categorically the instruments and deeds by which Scotland's nobility and gentry gave in their adhesion, and swore allegiance to Edward I of England toward the close of the thirteenth century. Naturally, it is a somewhat confused document, but possibly not quite so much confused as confusing to the good people of its own era.

It must have been upsetting in those days to discover that the lords and gentlemen thought to be staunchest for the old order had gone over to the invading king. Yet there is something to be said for the lords and gentlemen—they loved not Scotland's independence less, but their heads and their estates rather more.

Most of us are fond of venison—that is to say, deer's flesh. Formerly, however, that word had a wider meaning, being used for any flesh hunted—that is, meat of venery. Venery is the old word for hunting—thus foxes and wolves and badgers furnish "venison" no less than the lordly stag.

Cur, the synonym for a worthless dog, has somewhat the same derivation. In feudal England the dogs of the villeinage, no doubt mostly starving mongrels, were by law required to be curtailed—that is, have their tails cut short, so that they might be readily distinguished from the stag and boar hounds of the lords and gentlemen. The stag hounds ran true upon the scent, the mongrels would confuse and draw them off from it. Sometimes the villein-dogs had likewise to suffer "lombling"—that is, cutting away the two middle toes from each foot, so they could not run with the hounds. A curtail-dog, or curtle-dog, in time became simply a cur. His owners, the villeins, who lived in clustered hovels outside the castle walls, in like manner gave rise to the word village.

Another wonderfully expressive phrase—"to run riot"—also came from the hunting field. Foxhounds run riot when they leave the drag of the fox and go racing and chasing off upon the scent of hares and rabbits, whose company the fox seeks when he finds himself pursued. Indeed, in fox-hunting parlance, hare-scent is known as "riot."

The familiar phrase "on the pad," as signifying going hither and yon, also throws back to Reynard the Fox. His feet are known technically as pads—when he gets up and begins to move about sportsmen say he is "on the pad."

Strange as it may seem, the word "tally-ho!" in a manner connects the hunting field with the coach. Tallis hors, pronounced tally-ho—Norman French for "out of the thicket"—was the proper cry when the fox broke cover. The huntsmen and the master of the foxhounds answered the cry with long blasts of the horn. Then when public coaches began to run their horns blew the tally-ho blasts; further, as luxury progressed, finer coaches often took to the meet, and the throwing off, fine people who did not intend to follow the hounds, but to see them spectacularly. Between use and luxury, the coach with seats on top crystallized as the tally-ho. The tally-ho it is likely to remain unless all the word should go automobile mad.

Though the bankrupt is so common among us nowadays, few know whence he derived his unenviable cognomen. It is among the most interesting of words with histories. Lombards, money changers of Venice, sat on benches round about the plaza of St. Mark's. Banco is Italian for bench. When one of the money changers defaulted the others fell to and broke his bench in little pieces. Afterward he was known as "banco-rupto"—that is, the man of the broken bench. Hence comes our word bankrupt.

These are only a few examples, but they serve to show how interesting is the study of word histories.

MENU FOR MONDAY.

Justice and truth are two points so fine that our instruments are too blunt to touch them exactly.—[Pascal.

Breakfast.
Sliced Pears.
Boiled Rice and Cream.
Liver and Bacon. Parisienne Potatoes.
Breakfast Puffs.
Coffee with Scalded Milk.

Luncheon.
Cold Meat, Tomato Sauce.
Lettuce Sandwiches.
Jelly Layer Cake. Fruit.
Tea, Whipped Cream.

Dinner.
Tomato Soup.
Loin of Veal.
Potatoes au Gratin.
Boiled Horse Radish Sauce.
Fried Eggplant. Cress Salad.
Lemon Sherbet. Sponge Cake.
Coffee.

Potatoes au Gratin. Make a cream sauce from one tablespoonful of flour, two tablespoonfuls of butter and one cupful of cream or milk and season to taste with salt and cayenne. Boil up once and remove from the fire. Beat the yolks of three eggs lightly and add to the cream sauce; also half a cupful of grated cheese. Slice six boiled potatoes (freshly boiled preferred). Into a baking dish put a layer of potatoes and sauce alternately until the dish is full. Have the last layer sauce. Sprinkle with cheese and bake in a quick oven 10 minutes, or until nicely browned. Serve in the baking dish.

BRYAN KNOWS.

[New York Times.]

No man need tell W. J. Bryan how the election is going. He knows that he is beaten, thoroughly, completely, disastrously beaten, and he knows that this defeat will be the end of him. He has had the best opportunity of any man in the United States to judge the temper of the people in this campaign. He has traveled thousands of miles, made a great number of speeches, and looked a great part of the population of the country in the face. He has become a pretty good politician and a competent judge of political signs and currents. He sees what everybody else sees, that he is doomed. The set of the current is away from him and towards McKinley. The managers of his campaign and the leaders of his party know that he is doomed as well as he does.

Mr. Bryan reveals his despair by the tone of his speeches. His eager and watchful eye long ago told him that his lamentations about imperialism and militarism left his audiences wholly unmoved. He has turned from those twin futilities to the trusts again, but more particularly to his old Populistic habit of assaults upon wealth. He is trying to stir up discontent. He has got down to the level of Debs. The ruling passion of demagogy possesses him and now every speech he makes is intended to convince his hearers that the possession of wealth by others is a crime against them.

LIGHTHOUSE LANGUAGE.

CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.

able magnifying power, and held its own in obscuring light for many years before it was found out. Reflector and bull's eye, both discarded eventually, as "making a bad light worse," an improved type of lamp was substituted, supported by a heavily silvered reflector, made on true optical principles. Lanterns were better planned and glazed and ventilated, and by 1850 an excellent light could be shown under the best conditions of position and care-taking. Sperm oil and lard oil gave satisfaction as illuminants until much later than this. "Earth oil," considered as early as 1807, and much feared on account of its explosive nature, was avoided on account of the "great volume of smoak" it produced.

As matters stood in 1850, some lights were good, others were not. Complaints piled up before the government authorities until the thing to do seemed to be to change the whole system of lighting and administration on the lines of Continental methods. The Fresnel lens, finally adopted in 1852 throughout the service, taking the place of reflectors, saved oil, gave more light and insured a greater degree of reliability, the most important thing concerning a light. With this apparatus an ordinarily capable keeper could have excellent light, and a poor keeper, if he followed the simple directions provided, could hardly have a bad one.

A first-order Fresnel lens, which weighs a big ton, and is roomy enough to hold a dozen men, looks like a fantastic glass beehive with a lamp in the middle. The somewhat misleading word "lens" does not promise that it shall be in familiar concave lens shape, although an extremely modern type, the "bivalve lens," closely resembles it. The common form of Fresnel lens is the working part of what would be an enormous and wholly unwieldy concave lens. In a series of detached prisms curved round a central bull's eye a lens panel preserves the so-called "skin of the lens," the outer and inner surfaces which exert the bending power on rays of light passing through. The panel does exactly what a little dark lantern does in gathering the rays of light behind it and sending them forth in a level beam. A ring of similar panels, the whole group together called "the lens," sends forth a series of level beams absolutely without value with their great intervening dark spaces on the sea till the apparatus is set in motion. Then it at once becomes of the highest known value as a guiding light showing a series of brilliant flashes alternating with total eclipses. An adaptation of the same principle securing a fixed light allows, also, the combination of both in one.

The famous Scotch lighthouse engineer, Mr. Alan Stevenson, says of the Fresnel lens: "Nothing can be more beautiful than an entire apparatus for a fixed light of the first order. * * * a central belt of refractors forming a hollow cylinder six feet in diameter and 30 inches high; below it six triangular rings of glass ranged in cylindrical form; and above, a crown of 13 rings of glass, forming by their union a hollow cage of polished glass 10 feet high and six feet in diameter. I know of no work of art more beautiful or creditable to the boldness, ardor, intelligence and zeal of the artist."

By means of the combined refracting belt of prisms round the flame and the reflecting prisms closing it over at the top, the lens saves and uses all the light generated by the lamp, however large or however small the entire apparatus may be. No rays stream off uselessly skyward, nor fall to the ground close round the tower. The level wedge of light that makes a flash, and which is as high and as broad as the panel, is projected towards the far horizon, visible as far off as the curvature of the earth will allow, in the case of coast lights, and easily adapted to the range of visibility desirable in lower and smaller lights. But with the revolution of the lens difficulties begin. To set this ponderous, breakable and delicately adjusted structure in rapid motion is the problem now likely to be satisfactorily solved by resting the lens on a quicksilver float. The lens of the common revolving light, standing on a metal plate, is placed on a set of small, steel wheels running on a steel track, and operated by clockwork. One experiment, to reduce friction, and thus quicken the speed, poised the lens on a steel pivot turning in an oil bath on a steel plate. Experiments have also been made with ball bearings, a much less expensive arrangement, and giving satisfaction in lenses of the smaller class. Dispensing entirely with the flash panel lens in some cases, a twinkling or occulting light is produced by a clockwork attachment that drops a metal cylinder over the lamp chimney at short intervals, a characteristic especially valuable in harbor lights of low elevation likely to be confused with house or ship lights.

A distant observer looking at one of the higher order lights along the focal plane may easily conclude that the flame to make so great a light must be as big as a bushel basket, but in point of fact the largest flame in use could be hidden in a quart pot. In the largest lens made, called the Hyper-radiant lens, the power of the lamp is one forty-two one-thousandth of the power of the whole light. The layman is, however, always properly astonished at the size and construction of one of these big lamps, with its massive burner of five concentric wicks, and its reputed ability to consume four or five gallons of oil a night. In striking contrast to the first order, fixed lamp, the portable lamp of a lower order looks comfortably domestic. The keeper can take it out of the lens and down into his kitchen to polish, clean and trim, and fill with its abundant quart of oil for its night's work. But even the fine lamps in use are open to improvement. Colonel Heap, who could if he would make an Aladdin's lamp in his wonderful workshop at Staten Island, is ever devising something better than the something in use, making magic lamps and attachments, and even magic clockwork to ring up the keeper when his light stops, all going to help to keep the sailor on an even keel.

The electric light, extremely costly and not wholly reliable, is in experimental operation at some of the coast light stations, and on recently built lightships, and on special chains of buoys. The simple device of opening and closing the circuit secures a flashing light, unreliable, to be sure, but very fine of its kind.

Lightships of the older pattern still carry their old-time ton load of reflector lights at the masthead, built round the mast on a chariot that slides down into its own room at the foot of the mast for safe keeping during the day. The many lenses necessary to make a continuous belt of light, the massive reflectors and the metal framework have added to their weight, the plate glass lantern four feet high and eight feet across which protect the light from wind and water as the ship rides at anchor, and the old-fashioned lightship can show but five common characteristics. It can have one light or two lights, one or both white or red.

The broadly visible work of a lighthouse light may not, however, be all it can do. While it may appear to be sending its whole strength seaward, it is often interestingly busy guarding an adjacent shoal by means of a beam thrown across it from a red panel looking that way, listed with its correct bearings as a "sector."

Two lights in range may show the safe way, as the treasured old Ipswich beacon does, shifted about in its little house down on the beach as the bar outside shifts, to bring it in the line of safety with the permanent light farther in shore. Another of the ways devised to keep Jack in the channel is to blind the light toward a shoal. Losing the light will, of course, signify danger, and finding it again, safety.

Then there are post lights. Indeed the very first light "over the border" is a "lantern suspended from a pole," on the St. Croix river. And there are gas buoys everywhere, that ride at a mooring like little lightships, showing a light that burns unattended night and day for many weeks. Gas buoys are promptly placed on wrecks and other temporary obstructions, as well as permanently kept at turning points in the channel not easily covered by adjacent lighthouse or lightship lights.

All these aids are made available for the stranger pilot, and fully explained to the coast pilot who commonly knows them all with his eyes shut, by means of "lists" issued monthly from Washington. Present and proposed aids are herein minutely described and all changes made, or to be made, recorded carefully. Towers are listed with special reference to their value as daymarks, intended to help the approaching seaman before he is finally taken in charge by the elaborate system of buoys that marks out the channel for him from the mouth of the harbor to the docks. Before the day of tall towers sailors used to steer by the wind mill and the meeting house steeple, and certain big tree landmarks.

Perfect as modern lighthouse lighting is, nothing has ever been invented that could show unblurred through snow and rain, or show at all in a fog. "God Almighty hain't made nothin' Himself could show thro' fog," an old 'longshoreman said. But failing a light, something can at least shout through a fog and be heard. And for convenience of attendance and supply the various sounding signals are placed at light stations, except at fiercely exposed points, among a group of lights where a mighty fog signal may even have its own station, as at "The Cuckolds," between Monhegan and Seguin.

Continuous sound, analagous to the fixed form of light, is not desirable. Intermittent sound most surely catches the ear and strikes best through the roar of wind and surf. A gray fog creeping in, day or night, shutting each "star" into the circle of its own halo, sets in motion instantly the crowd of ever-ready signals. The tenor sirens sing, the trumpets hoot, the whistles shriek and the bells toll solemnly; and the nervous "hand-bells," sounded in answer to signals, ring and listen and ring again. You look away from the clear blue horizon line and the gray rocks and the shining sea between, and look back again at a dead gray wall that crowds over the garden fence and bounds the visible world, and it is hardly done before the fog signal is telling the bigger world where you are.

What Shall We Have for Dessert?

This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it today. Try Jell-O, a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in two minutes. No boiling! no baking! add boiling water and set to cool. Flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers, 10c.

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MRS. JANE JENKINS,
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Semit is sold by all good druggists, 10, 25 50c.

MUMMIED VEGETABLES FOR FOOD.

(Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.)

Desiccated potatoes are a comparatively new food product, but great quantities of the tubers are thus prepared for market nowadays. They are furnished in this form to our soldiers and sailors in China and the Philippines, and are specially adapted for use in Arctic or tropical climates, being of small bulk in proportion to the amount of nutriment they contain, and having the additional advantage of "keeping" almost indefinitely. As an article of diet they are quite as healthful and sustaining as the fresh vegetable and are unaffected by extreme heat or cold.

The desiccation of potatoes is accomplished on the same principle as the desiccation of apples. In the treatment, however, there is an important difference, the potatoes, cut in slices, being subjected to a slowly increasing heat, so as to avoid swelling and rupturing the starch granules. As the water in the potato is gradually driven off, the temperature is raised. Before evaporation begins the slices are submitted to the fumes of burning sulphur, to prevent them from becoming discolored; but the heat, afterward applied, drives off all the sulphur, the use of which is thus rendered unobjectionable.

Onions, carrots and other vegetables are similarly desiccated—a process which preserves them, under the most unfavorable conditions, for a long period. They are first washed, then peeled by hand, and finally cut into slices by a machine, before they go into the evaporator. Rotating knife-blades do the slicing with wonderful evenness and accuracy. When the slices come out of the evaporator they are as dry as chips and practically water-free. It takes six or seven pounds of potatoes to make one pound of the desiccated article.

TO WIPE OUT THE GHETTO.

At the annual meeting of the United Hebrew Socities of the city of New York Dr. Lee K. Frankel, manager of the organization, said: "There is a part of the East side where are more people living to the acre than any other place in the world. It is largely owing to this overcrowding that vices are springing up among our coreligionists, which were formerly unknown among our people. It is time that we should take it up and provide a remedy that will be radical. A movement has already been begun, to take those destitute thousands away from their present district and transfer them to communities less densely populated, and it has been show that such a movement can be made successful. Through this plan what has come to be known as the New York Ghetto can be wiped out."

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For Sale,

At a reasonable price, the

INGERSOLL ESTATE on the CLIFFS,

Together with the land on the westerly side thereof, running to the Avenue.

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Of every description written at reduced rates in strongest companies.

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For Sale,

Dwelling and Stable on Rhode Island Ave.

Dwelling with about 20,000 feet of land on Old Beach Road.

All modern improvements.
For terms apply to
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DROP A POSTAL TO
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168 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13, Wall Street—The stock market opened steady, with American Steel & Wire at 33⅛, Atchison preferred 70⅞, Burlington 125¼, Baltimore & Ohio 70¾, Brooklyn Transit 52¼, Continental Tobacco 26, Louisville 71⅞, Missouri Pacific 50⅞, New York Central 129, Northern Pacific 50⅞, People's Gas 88, Rock Island 105⅞, St. Paul 112⅞, Tennessee Coal & Iron 57, Tobacco 90¾, Union Pacific 58½ and Union Pacific preferred 73⅞.

10—The stock market opened in a drifting state, the small dealings making changes both ways, but of no importance in any case, except a rise of ¾ in People's Gas and a prompt reaction following.

11 The general list moved in harmony with the fluctuations in People's Gas, large buying orders in which carried it up 1½ above yesterday's close, to 88½. Gains in other active stocks were less pronounced, but Tobacco and Sugar rose a point. A large number of usually dormant stocks made good gains, notably Lackawanna, which rose 7½.

Closing—Money on call, nominal, with no loans today; silver certificates, 62⅞ @ 64; prime mercantile paper, 5 @ 6 per cent; sterling exchange, steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.83¾ for demand, and at $4.80 @ ¼ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.81 @ ½ and $4.85 @ ½; commercial bills, $4.79½ @ ¾; bar silver, 62⅞; Mexican dollars, 49½; government bonds, steady. Prices sagged off before the appearance of the bank statement, but the movement was unimportant. People's Gas went above 89, and other prices to the highest. The net rise reached a point in a very few stocks, then Lackawanna advanced 3⅝. The advance was soon over, however, and prices dropped back somewhat, but hardened again, led by People's Gas. The closing was quite active and firm at the advance.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.

	Closing.
Atchison	28⅝
Atchison preferred	71⅛
Canada Southern	50
Chi., Burl. & Quincy	126⅝
C. C. C. & St. Louis	60⅝
Delaware & Hudson	111
Del., Lack. & Western	177¾
Erie	11⅞
Illinois Central	116¾
Lake Shore	205½
Louisville & Nashville	71⅞
Manhattan	92⅝
Metropolitan Traction	150½
Missouri Pacific	50⅞
Missouri, Kan. & Tex.	9¼
New Jersey Central	131
New York Central	129¼
Northern Pacific	51¼
Northern Pacific pref.	70
Northwestern	160
Ontario & Western	20⅝
Oregon Navigation	42
Reading	16
Rock Island	100
St. Paul	112¾
St. Paul pref.	169½
Southern Pacific	33⅞
Texas & Pacific	15¼
Union Pacific	58¾
Union Pacific pref.	74
Wabash	7
Wheeling & Lake Erie	8⅝
Adams Express	125
Wells, Fargo Express	124
American Spirits	1
American Tobacco	92¼
Continental Tobacco	26⅞
Continental Tobacco pref.	77¼
General Electric	140⅝
Lead	17⅞
Pacific Mail	31¼
Pullman Palace	185½
Sugar Refining	117⅝
Tennessee Coal & Iron	57
U. S. Leather	18¾
U. S. Rubber	28⅞
Western Union	78¾

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New, Fireproof, All Modern Conveniences

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American and European plans.

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HERBERT H. BARNES, Manager.

NOTICE.

Canvass!

The Board of Aldermen of the City of Newport will be in session as a Board of Canvassers at their Chamber in the City Hall, on

MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1900,

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,

For the purpose of canvassing and correcting the Ward Lists of Voters in the several Wards.

Witness my hand,

WILLIAM G. STEVENS, City Clerk.

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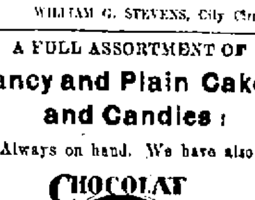
Fancy and Plain Cakes and Candles;

Always on hand. We have also

CHOCOLAT



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Revolution Laundry Starch
The new wheat starch.

6 lb. wooden boxes, - 45c
3 lb. paper cartoons, - 20c
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Bulk per pound, - - - 05c

[illegible]

For other bargains see Newport Herald.
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SUSQUEHANNA	Stove
" "	Chestnut
" "	Egg
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WILKESBARRE	Stove
" "	Chestnut
" "	Egg
" "	Furnace
OLD CO'S LEHIGH	Stove
" " "	Egg
" " "	Furnace
LORBERRY RED ASH,	Stove
LYKENS VALLEY RED ASH,	Stove
AMERICAN CO'S SOFT COAL,	
"OUR OWN"	Pea Coal
CANNEL Coal for open fires.	

Perry Brothers.

YACHTING GOSSIP.

The New Cup Challenge and the Disposition of the Rainbow's Prizes.

Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for the America's cup, which arrived in New York on the Germanic yesterday and was immediately sent to Secretary J. V. S. Oddie of the New York Yacht Club, after being shown to some of the leading members and officers of the club was filed away for safe keeping. Mr. Oddie declined to say a word about the communication from Sir Thomas Lipton. He was not, he said, at liberty to give out information about the important message until after it had been submitted to and been considered by the racing committee of the New York Yacht Club. This committee will meet at 9 o'clock next Wednesday night. The challenge will be laid before it then, and after action has been taken to mark its official receipt it will probably be given out for publication.

Secretary Oddie later in the day sent two cablegrams, acknowledging the receipt of the challenge. One was to Sir Thomas Lipton, at London, and the other was addressed to Hugh C. Kelley, Honorable Secretary of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, Belfast, Ireland. Both cablegrams were as follows:

"Challenge received. Will be acted upon special meeting, seventeenth. Oddie, Secretary."

Secretary Oddie has received the following letter from Sir Thomas Lipton:

"S. Y. Erin, Amsterdam, Sept. 29, 1900. Dear Sir: I have to thank you for your letter of the fifteenth instant, accompanied by copy of the official report of the regatta committee and also copies of circulars, etc., in connection with the race for the Lipton cup, which I am glad to know created so keen an interest amongst the members of the club as well as the public generally. My only regret is that I was unable to be present to witness the race and to personally tender to the committee my grateful thanks for the excellent arrangements which they made for carrying on the contest, and for the kindly interest which they evince in the event. The cup, I expect, will be quite completed in a day or two and will be forwarded without delay. With kind regards, yours faithfully."

The Germanic also brought the cup offered by Sir Thomas Lipton for the 70 footers and won by the Rainbow, but it is not known what disposition will be made of it.

It has been arranged that all the yacht clubs whose cups were supposed to be won by Cornelius Vanderbilt's Rainbow will deal jointly with the points referred to in his open letter dated October 5. This will be done through the meeting of the regatta committee of the different clubs on a day to be soon announced. The winning by the Rainbow of the cup presented by Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard in the first race of the New York Yacht Club cruise, the course for which began off Hempstead harbor and finished near Huntington, Long Island, will bring the regatta committee of the New York Yacht Club to the meeting, as also will the winning of the prize for the squadron run from New London to Newport August 9, and her capture of the Lipton cup September 12. The Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club is also interested on account of the special cup won by the Rainbow in the last race of the season off Oyster bay, which was sailed September 21. The Atlantic Yacht Club's committee will attend on account of the cup presented by former Congressman P. T. Adams and won Saturday, September 15. The Newport Yacht Racing Association will also be represented, and the meeting, which will be a large and important one, seems to have been arranged so that all may be heard on the subject to be discussed, and a unanimous judgment rendered, which cannot be regarded as the verdict of any one club in particular.

A yachtsman called attention yesterday to the fact that the racing rules are peremptory, and leave no option to regatta committees as to what they shall do in such a matter as this. In the rules of one of the clubs he selected the following paragraphs: "If a yacht, after having been officially measured, makes changes in her trim, causing an increase of load water line, or makes alterations in her sail plan, should enter a race without remeasurement or notifying the regatta committee in writing that alterations have been made, and request for remeasurement, she shall be disqualified." And again under the head of "disqualification without protest:" "The regatta committee shall also, without protest, disqualify any yacht, should it come to their knowledge that she has committed a breach of these rules."

He added: "In such cases intention does not count in the consideration of the duties to be performed. When a man comes in at the finish of a race and tells the committee that he has fouled the other boat, they don't stop to ask him what his intention was. It is enough to know that he did touch the mark, and from that moment he is out of it. If it became known that John Smith, who sails a catboat and has difficulty in paying for his halyards, has become possessed of a prize in a race in which he broke the rules, no matter how unintentionally, that prize would be dragged from him with redhot pincers.

"I have been interested in that part of the gossip which says that the cup may be raced for again if Mr. Vanderbilt's wish is followed, but when a cup has been raced and raced for, and the leader at the finish has been disqualified, such craft has practically no existence in the race, and the second boat is the only winner; and this caused some remark among my friends when Mr. Duncan said in his letter that in any case he would refuse to sail again for the cups referred to. In none of the cases where the Rainbow won cups was the Vencedor the second boat."

WINNERS OF DEWEY MEDALS.

Successful Contestants in the Apprentices' Competitions.

All day yesterday, or strictly speaking from 10 a. m. to 1:15 p. m., the apprentice boys, instructors and officers at the Training Station were busy with the competitions for the medals presented by Mrs. Dewey for the boys most proficient in the various branches of work. Lieutenant Hubbard had charge of the seamanship work, Lieutenant Reed of the tactical department, Lieutenant Osborne of the gunnery and Lieutenant Hubbard of the athletic. The three last-named competitions were held on the parade ground and the first on the ship or in the gymnasium. A large number of spectators besides the boys, nearly 600 in number, witnessed the sports, which were well contested.

As there were so many competitions it was felt that in justice to the boys who participated in several events, and were fagged out, it was best to postpone some of them until this morning, and the masthead race, the rigging loft work and the tug of war did not take place until today. The results of the several competitions were as follows:

Seamanship.

1 General excellence in seamanship department—W. Impey, second division. 2 Mast-head race, Apprentice Ladebauche, second division, 1 minute 30 seconds. 3—Heaving lead, R. S. Robinson, second division, distance 20 fathoms. 4—Boxing compass, steering and bearings—F. Goldstone, third division. 5—Sailmaking—Frank A. Kerry, second division. 6—Signals, F. C. Bagley, fourth division.

Tactical Department.

1—Military bearing, B. J. Barry, first division. 2—Marching, C. F. Woods, second division. 3—Manual of arms, J. A. G. McDonald, fourth division. 4—Best dressed boy, A. W. Fadde, first division.

Gunnery Department.

Target practice with rifle, G. V. Clarke, second division, 20 out of a possible 25. Revolver practice, F. Mackey, second division, 27 out of a possible 30, twice.

Athletics.

1—Boat race, from the breakwater light to the Station wharf, 12 oared cutters: First division first, 5 minutes 51 seconds; fourth division second, 6 minutes 6 seconds; second division third, third division last. It was a pretty race between the last three boats, and at one time they seemed to be all together. The first division crew was too fast for the others.

100-yard dash—First heat Thibedoux, 12½ seconds; second, Bownes, 12¾ seconds; third, Sanders, 13 seconds; final M. E. Thibedoux, second division, 12¾ seconds; 220-yard dash—M. E. Thibedoux, second division, 38 seconds. 440 yard dash—C. O. Glathart, first division, 1 minute 7 seconds. 120-yard hurdle race, five hurdles, L. F. Rotschild, fourth division, 18 seconds.

Standing broad jump, M. S. Bownes, first division, 7 feet 11 inches. Running broad jump, M. S. Bownes, first division, 16 feet 2 inches. Standing high jump, M. E. Thibedoux, second division, 3 feet 6 inches. Running high jump, A. C. Courlies, bugle squad, 4 feet 5 inches. Pole vault, A. C. Courlies, bugle squad, 6 feet 6 inches.

Tug of war, preliminary—First division defeated third, fourth division defeated second; final, first division defeated fourth. The entire division, about 150 boys, pulled.

In the morning the fourth division football team played a picked team from the other three divisions, a game of two 20-minute halves, resulting in a tie, 0-0. For the picked team Confer did the best work in line breaking and for the fourth division Finnegan's tackling was the feature.

OPENING CENTENNIAL SERVICES.

With the services of tomorrow will begin the observance by the First Methodist Episcopal Church of the centennial anniversary of its history, the celebration to continue through the two weeks following. Sunday's services will consist of special sermons, in the morning by Rev. William I. Haven, D. D., of New York, secretary of the American Bible Society, and in the evening by Rev. Micah J. Talbot, D. D., of East Greenwich. Mr. Kenneth Grant, organist of Trinity Church, will play the organ prelude at the evening service.

Rev. Dr. Haven is the son of Bishop Gilbert Haven, in his time a great power in Methodism as educator, editor and orator, and is a worthy son of an honored father. He is a member of the New England Conference, where he has held important appointments as pastor of several of the leading churches of the denomination in Boston and Brookline. Since 1898 he has been corresponding secretary of the American Bible Society.

Rev. Dr. Talbot is well known in Newport, where he was formerly a resident. He is the oldest living pastor of the First Church, having been appointed to its charge in 1857. While still pastor here he was elected president of East Greenwich Academy, and was later the first superintendent of the Newport public schools, and was associated with Mr. L. D. Davis as editor and proprietor of the Daily News. For more than a generation he has been one of the leading clergymen of the New England Southern Conference, and for many years past president of the Martha's Vineyard Camp Meeting Association.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Rev. J. B. Thomas, D. D., of Newton Centre, Mass., will occupy the pulpit of the Central Baptist Church.

Rev. Richard Arnold Greene of Princeton, N. J., will preach at the First Presbyterian.

At the United Congregational Rev. Dr. McClelland will preach at both services.

A pentecostal prayer and song service will be commenced at 5 o'clock in the afternoon at the Mount Olivet Baptist and will continue three days.

At the Union Congregational the pastor, Rev. Byron Gunner, will preach at the morning service on "Our Supreme Opportunity," and in the evening on "Our Supreme Need." The choir will render a special musical program at each service.

Rev. W. I. Haven, D. D., of New York will address the men's meeting under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association at Odd Fellows' hall at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and Mrs. H. H. Smith and Miss Slocum will sing. The boys' meeting at the Association rooms at 3 o'clock will be addressed by Mr. R. B. Smith of Fall River.

At the First Methodist Episcopal Church Rev. William I. Haven, D. D., of New York, secretary of the American Bible Society, will preach at the morning service, and in the evening Rev. M. J. Talbot, D. D., the oldest living former pastor of First church, will preach. These services will begin the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the organization of the church. Special music has been provided for each service.

At the Thames Street Methodist Episcopal Church there will be an old people's service in the morning under the auspices of the Epworth League, the pastor, Rev. C. H. Smith, preaching the sermon, and in the evening Rev. W. I. Haven, D. D., of New York will preach.

At the morning service at the Channing Memorial, the pastor, Rev. C. H. Porter, Jr., will preach from the text: "Behold I Stand at the Door and Knock." The Sunday school has changed its hour of service and will begin hereafter promptly at 12 o'clock. Vespers at 4 o'clock.

At the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church, Corne street, the pastor, Rev. C. J. A. Holmgren, will preach at both services, his subject in the morning being "The Entrance into the Kingdom of God."

Meetings will be held in Salvation Army hall at 3 and 8 p. m.

At the Union Congregational the pastor, Rev. Byron Gunner, will speak in the morning on "Our Supreme Opportunity," and in the evening on "Our Supreme Need."

Rev. S. V. Robinson of Woodhaven, Long Island, will preach at the First Baptist Church, morning and evening.

At the evening service at Emmanuel the choir will give its monthly choral evensong, Benjamin McLyman of the Zabriskie Memorial Church choir being the principal soloist. The musical program will be as follows:

Organ prelude, "Communion" in G. — Batiste
Processional, "Let our Choir new Anthems Sing," (Hymns ancient and modern). — Barnby
Psalter, First Selection. — Anglican
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis in F. — Schnecker
Anthem, "Jerusalem, O Turn Thee to the Lord Thy God," (Gallia). — Gounod
Hymn, "Oh, Bless the Lord, My Soul," — Handel
Solo at offertory, "Fear not, Ye, O Israel!" — Buck
Recessional, "For Thee, O Dear, Dear Country." — Steer
Organ postlude, "Triumphal March," — Costa

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

The rally for men at Odd Fellows' hall tomorrow at 4 o'clock will be addressed by Rev. W. I. Haven, D. D., of New York, will be here to address the initial service in connection with the centennial exercises of the First Methodist Episcopal Church. Miss Slocum and Mrs. Smith will sing at the service in the afternoon, which is under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. It is expected that there will be a large number present, as 126 attended the opening rally last Sunday, in spite of other attractions and threatening weather. The boys' meetings have been resumed and are held in the building on Mary Street at 3 o'clock. R. B. Smith of Fall River, who has had much experience in boys' work, will speak tomorrow.

Articles for the rummage sale are being received constantly and there have already been several would-be buyers at the building. The sale is to begin next Wednesday and last until the following Monday, the proceeds to be for the building fund, which now amounts to nearly $10,000.

LAST NIGHT OF THE FAIR.

This evening at midnight the fair held by Newport Conclave, No. 39, Knights of Sherwood Forest, at Masonic hall will be brought to a close after a very successful week, thus adding materially to the sick and funeral fund of the order, for which purpose the fair has been held. Newport Conclave was instituted April 13, 1885, and during the 15 years of its existence has paid out from $8,000 to $10,000 in sick and death benefits. That the public has appreciated the object for which the fair has been held is clearly shown by the large attendance each evening, Masonic hall being crowded to its full capacity.

Last night the contest for the gold watch was closed, Miss Annie Burns selling 411 season tickets and Miss Sadie Weed 399. The prizes drawn on the season tickets were as follows: Ten-dollar gold piece, J. O. Murphy; box of cigars, R. S. Stevenson; half ton of coal, Mrs. William H. Young; chair, David Sullivan; barrel of flour, R. Allison; chest of tea, P. M. Shea; lady's gold watch, M. Walsh; parlor lamp, Mrs. J. Murphy; silk umbrella, D. McCarthy; ring, Robert Ragsdale; pair of shoes, Mrs. Gibbs; umbrella stand, D. Orlax.

The prizes drawn on the various tables were as follows: Pin cushion, John Bovans; box of candy, Miss Williams; box of candy, J. Thomlinson; work basket, Miss Schultz; head rest, J. Rodgers; box of candy, W. Barry; box of cigars, D. C.; hat, Hugh N. Gifford; doll, J. H. Hildreth; box of candy, Mary Fournier; box of candy, J. Romayne; two boxes of candy, Hilda Hanson; bottle of perfume, Thomas Kenney.

Tonight promises to be a busy one for the committee, as there are several articles yet to be disposed of. The voting contest for the Forester's jewel will close at 11 o'clock and from present indications will be very close and interesting.

In addition to the various attractions this evening the Newport Military Band and the Seventh United States Artillery Band have offered their services to cooperate with the Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society Drum Corps and take part in the street parade.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

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We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

THE WORLD'S NAVAL PROGRESS.

Powers Greatly Increasing the Strength of Their Fleet for 1900.

[Scientific American.]

The most important contribution, and the one possessing the most popular interest, in Notes on Naval Progress for 1900, which have recently been published under the direction of Captain C. D. Sigsbee, chief intelligence officer of the navy, is an article by Lieutenant William M. Howard, entitled "Increase in Naval Strength as shown by the Naval Budgets." One cannot turn over the pages of this work without feeling that there is little evidence that the feverish naval activity of the past few years is abating. A study of the budgets and programs of construction of the various naval powers indicates that in the early years of the coming century the great navies of the world will continue to add to their fleets with increasing rapidity.

As usual, it is Great Britain which leads the way by voting the largest sum of any of the powers for the support and increase of her navy. So rapid, however, has been the growth of other navies which may at any time become her combined opponents, that the progressive element in naval affairs in that country considers that the admiralty program for this year is altogether inadequate. In laying it down as the principle for her guidance that the British navy must be more than equal to any other two navies combined, England has set herself a truly stupendous task, the magnitude of which can best be appreciated when we look at the extraordinary development taking place in the German, French and Russian navies. The British program calls for the laying down this year of two battleships, six first-class armored cruisers, one second-class cruiser and half a dozen sloops, gunboats and torpedo boats. Including these, the number of vessels under construction in 1900 is 17 battleships (only one less than the total number of battleships already constructed, building or proposed for our own navy), 20 armored cruisers, one first-class protected cruiser, two second-class protected cruisers, one third-class cruiser, eight sloops, four torpedo boats, 21 destroyers and one royal yacht. In 1899, England added 19 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 122,322 tons to her fleet, while in 1898 she added 30 ships, with a total tonnage of 140,988 tons. This year's budget provides for an increase of 1,210 in the personnel; an addition which will bring the total strength up to 111,880 officers and men. The total naval estimates for the year 1900-1901 amounted to $137,613,000.

The French shipbuilding program of 1898, which covered a period extending to 1907, called for the construction of 220 vessels. In addition to this, the construction of the following types of vessels, which are considered necessary to render the French fleet more homogeneous than it is at present, is authorized for this year: Six battleships, five armored cruisers, 28 destroyers, 112 torpedo boats, and 26 submarine torpedo boats. When these are completed, the crews of the Pelayo, Carlos V, Nu... battleships, 21 armored cruisers, 52 destroyers, 263 torpedo boats and 38 submarine boats. The total cost of both programs will be $142,440,000.

The expressed determination of Germany to become a great naval power lends particular interest to that part of the report which deals with her navy. The policy of the emperor is "to provide the German empire with a navy so strong that no power will dispute with her upon the high seas." Although there is considerable opposition to the bill to carry into effect the latest proposals for an increase, it is pointed out in the report that even if these proposals should fail to be put through, the ships already authorized to be built insure possession by Germany in the early part of the coming century of an extremely powerful fleet. In 1900 it consists of 17 battleships, 10 large cruisers, 20 small cruisers, 12 divisions of torpedo boats. In 1908 Germany will possess 29 battleships, 20 large cruisers, 51 small cruisers, and 16 divisions of torpedo boats; while in 1916 she will possess 38 battleships, 20 large cruisers, 45 small cruisers and 16 divisions of torpedo boats.

The naval budget of Italy for the year 1900-1901 amounts to $24,435,000, while an annual expenditure of $2,000,000 has been authorized for the period ending in 1903. Italy has at present on the stocks four first-class battleships, three armored cruisers, three small cruisers, 10 destroyers, and three first-class torpedo boats, in addition to two first-class battleships of what is known as Admiral Bettolo's naval program.

The activity of Japan is shown in the fact that the 117 warships called for in 1895 have been completed, or are under construction, and it is likely that a new program will shortly be laid down. The budget for 1900 calls for the expenditure of $40,940,000.

Russia, like Germany and France, has now formulated a program of naval construction. The sum of $45,000,000 was voted in 1898 for the completion in six years of 10 armored cruisers, 10 second-class cruisers and 20 destroyers, additional to the regular annual naval estimates. Although Russia's naval budget has increased from $29,000,000 in 1897 to $45,000,000 in 1900, it is reported that her fleet is to be still further increased.

Spain is selling her obsolete warships, and with the money thus secured two vessels of about 2,000 tons displacement are to be constructed and used for the training of officers and men. The money voted under the budget of this year is to be spent in completing and increasing the French fleet will consist of 28 battleships, Vittoria and Nautilus.

Comparing our own progress with that of the other naval powers, it is evident that there must be no relaxation in our naval activity. Although we have not laid down programs of construction extending over several years, our present system of authorizing a certain number of ships each year, if maintained at the rate which has marked our recent progress, will enable us to retain our position as fourth naval power; but it is evident that any relaxation, such as would be caused by the failure of Congress to vote naval appropriations in any particular year, would cause us to lose our present creditable standing.

A BOX ALARM INSTEAD OF A STILL.

An alarm was sounded from box 42 shortly after 4:30 o'clock Friday afternoon, calling a portion of the department to the vicinity of Levin and Thomas streets. The men responded promptly and found that the fire was confined to a chimney in the house of Mr. Hugh Kain on William street. It was quite a fire, and the cloud of smoke which was pouring out of the chimney seemed to warrant ringing in a box alarm. A still was really all that was needed, as none of the firemen, except those of the emergency company, had anything to do. It was about as stubborn a chimney fire as the emergency men want to see, and they had a long job before it was extinguished. The usual method of the chain was not effective in removing the burnsoot, and it was necessary finally to use the chemical hose before all signs of fire were removed.

Good News for Our Readers

Who have scrofula taints in their blood, and who has not? Scrofula in all its forms is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which thoroughly purifies the blood. This disease, which frequently appears in children, is greatly to be dreaded. It is most likely to affect the glands of the neck, which become enlarged, eruptions appear on the head and face, and the eyes are frequently affected. Upon its first appearance, perhaps in slight eruptions or pimples, scrofula should be entirely eradicated from the system by a thorough course of Hood's Sarsaparilla to prevent all the painful and sickening consequences of running scrofula sores which drain the system, sap the strength and make existence utterly wretched.

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The Gilchrist Fruit Jar

Has a cone-shaped, porcelain lined cap, which presses the fruit down under the syrup, and by means of which the simple act of screwing on the cover forces out every particle of air, so that mould and fermentation are absolutely impossible. This jar has also a mouth wide enough to admit the hand, for the purpose of arranging the fruit or cleaning the jar.

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AUCTION SALES.

Rummage Sale!

A SALE OF
Second Hand Articles,
Called a Rummage Sale, will be held at
Y. M. C. A. Building,
41 Mary Street,
Under the auspices of the Woman's Auxiliary.
Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Monday,
Oct. 17, 18, 19, 20 and 22.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
BUILDING FUND.
ARTICLES SUCH AS
Furniture, Furnishings, Hangings, Pictures, Books, Men's and Women's Clothing of all kinds, Jewelry, Bric-a-Brac, China, Crockery, Toys and Household Utensils
Will be on sale below auction prices.
10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
ENTRANCE FREE.
Articles may be sent to the Y. M. C. A. building at once. Heavy articles will be sent for if notice is given to Mrs. Read, 16 Clarke St.

For Sale.

A very desirable furnished cottage on the shore, containing 8 rooms with modern improvements. The lot contains between 12,000 and 31,000 square feet of land.

Price $10,000,

A very small part of which need be paid down; the balance may remain on mortgage at 5 per cent.

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Memoirs of COUNTESS POTOCKA.
Squirrels and Other Fur-Bearers, by John Burroughs, with fifteen illustrations in colors after Audubon, and frontispiece from life.
From the Land of the Shamrock, by Jane Barlow.
The Girl and the Governor, by Charles Warren.
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Consequences, by Egerton Castle, author of "The Bath Comedy."
Fortune's Boats, by Barbara Yechton.
Love and Mr. Lewisham, by H. G. Wells. The story of a very young couple.
The Isle of Unrest, by Henry Seton Merriman.
JUVENILE BOOKS.
In the Hands of the Red-Coats, A Tale of the Jersey Ship and the Jersey Shore in the Days of the Revolution, by Everett T. Tomlinson.
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